REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,758.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. BURMAH, 1,082 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 24th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

XTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE END OF MARCH.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES .... Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	5th March.
S.	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H. P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

2, Rampart Row, 24th February 1877

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are still disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SEVERN, Captain Skinner, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS at the Sassoon Dock, where the steamer has gone to discharge.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents S. S. Severn.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a handsome English-built 4-wheeled dog-cart, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Major Stockley, R.A.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable collection of choice and rare plants and ferns in pots and tubs, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 7 A. M., Messrs BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill a large collection of choice and rare plants belonging to F. A. R. Oldfield, Esq.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. Cleveland, to sell by Public Auction, at his house, Breach Candy, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A.M., a valuable collection of plants

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale, from 6 to 8 A.M. and from 5 to 7 P.M.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1877.

NOTICES.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

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For Sale at this Office.

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BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,

To be held on the 30th March 1877.
27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed a. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwala, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road
7—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbow Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

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Freight Report, &c.
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Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES. MARCH 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ...Rs.	37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ...Rs.	26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ...Rs.	32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ...Rs.	27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	46 0	24 8			

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG ...Rs.	41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) ...Rs.	23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	17 8	9 8
NIERSTEIN	26 0	14 0	GIESENHEIM	20 0	11 0
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8			

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN ...Rs.	42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING ...Rs.	34	18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG ...Rs.	33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE ...Rs.	...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	40 0	22 0	FINE SPARKLING ...Rs.	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX {Excellent Cup or} Rs.	10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE ...Rs.	21 0	11 8
PETIT MEDOCK {Breakfast Wines}	12 8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE {Superior after}	26 0	14 8
MEDOCK, Superior	15 8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX {Dinner Wines}	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	31 8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ...Rs.	19 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ...Rs.	29 0	15 8	BEAUNE ...Rs.	19 0	10 8
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	CHABLIS	16 0	...
MACON	22 0	12 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine ...Rs.	38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine ...Rs.	38 0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice ...Rs.	30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 8	...
COGNAC, Old Pale a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's ...Rs.	20 0	...
			Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	Do. do. **	32 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...	Do. do. ***	34 0	...
			MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	28 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	21 8	...	EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH ...per bottle.	1 4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) „	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR „	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2 12	1 8	GINGER WINE ...per dozen.	17 0	...
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery {Green „	7 0	3 12	ORANGE WINE „	...	...
{Yellow „	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS „	18 0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS „	...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best „	3 0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE „	3 0	...			
CREME DE ROSE „	...	1 12			
CREME DE VANILLE „	3 0	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS		
ANISETTE „	3 0	...	WINE BITTERS		

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FIRTH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
„ „ with combination Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA:—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.	HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0	The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0	Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0	Elwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0	Elwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Elwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Elwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Shell Hats	10	0	Drab Felt Milton Hats ...6-8 to	8	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8			

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION
In consequence of the Wonderful success of
CHARLES LECOCQ'S COMIC OPERA,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
It will be repeated on TUESDAY.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ANGE PITOU .... Mr. H. Vernon.
LARIVAUDIERE .... „ A. Plumpton.
POMPONNET .... „ J. Rollings.
LOUCHARD .... „ J. Martin.
TRENITZ .... „ G. Bartle.
GUILLAUME .... „ G. Marshall.
OFFICER .... „ H. Fendon.
AMARANTHE / MADLLE. LANGE } .... Mrs. H. Vernon.
CLAIRETTE .... Miss ELCIA MAY
MARKET PEOPLE, SOLDIERS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
RIGOLETTO .... Liszt.
And between the Second and Third Acts
a { CAPRICE AERIEN .... Wollenhaupt.
b { L'ECLAT, GALOP DE CONCERT .... Ronville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 4 | Stalls .... Rs. 3
Gallery .... „ 2 | Pit .... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle .. Rs. 10
Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY! ☜

THE "SPECIALITE" SHERRY.

("Free from acidity and heat."—*British Medical Journal*).

ADOPTED and recommended by nearly 3 000 Physicians and Surgeons for its valuable Dietetic qualities. Has been exhibited by *Special permission* in the Museum of the *British Medical Association* as a Dietetic.

"To the meal of a patient suffering from Dyspepsia it would be valuable."—*Medical Times.*

"SPECIALITE" BRANDY .... Rs. 38 per dozen.
"SPECIALITE" PORT .... „ 27 „
"SPECIALITE" SHERRY .... „ 27 „

M. B. MADON & Co.

DR. KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS AND COMBINATION PILLS.

GIVEN for loss of Nerve Power, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Melancholia, Nervous Prostration from over work, loss of virile power and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion.

Sold in bottles .... Rs. 1-14 each.

M. B. MADON & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS.
40, Baharkote, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN .... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Retriever, and Bull Mastiff Dogs. Dorkin and Bantam Fowles. Apply to Mr. Wm. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel, Esplanade.

GENTLEMEN requiring DOGS or ENGLISH STOCK from home, can be SUPPLIED at moderate prices, on application to Mr. Wm SMITH, who will register orders at the Star and Garter Hotel, Esplanade.

ONE HARMONIUM by Alexandre, 15 Stops, in very good order. Apply to 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

TO LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Marine Lines, for particulars, apply to the MANAGER, PURVIS AGENCY. Bombay, 3rd March 1877.

HOUSE in Marine Lines TO BE LET for five months from June. Apply "R. E.," care GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

SUPERIOR, PLAIN and MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES, Tooth, Nail, Hat and Cloth Brushes, Combs, &c., just received by W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

WANTED, a COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to "C. D. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED an EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS by a SUBALTERN. Apply "H. T., care of *Bombay Gazette*

WANTED, a CERTIFICATED MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of a Mill Engines. Apply to "A. B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, FOR UP-COUNTRY, an experienced COMPOUNDER for a Chemist and Druggist's Establishment. Good Certificates and References required. Apply by letter to "S.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, FOR UP-COUNTRY, a WATCHMAKER, one who thoroughly understands Watch and Clock repairing in all its branches. Apply by letter to "L. M., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a small sample COTTON BALING PRESS, very useful to Merchants sending samples to England, and a small LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS. Apply to J. N., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED.

A SCOTCH MAID, who came out to India in service a year-and-a-half ago, is anxious TO RETURN to ENGLAND with a Lady or in charge of a Child or Children. Apply to

Mrs. MACDONALD.
Breach Candy.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

Now Ready,
PRICE ONE RUPEE,
A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE,
BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CARRIAGE.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses .... a novelty, the last improvements.
Landau Omnibus, Landau-Clarence.
Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism.
Landau .... Brougham.
CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coups with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.
WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body of moveable to Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.
PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.
MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.
BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*
BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetian, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.
BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.
BUGGIES, Gigs, Tiburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.
DOG CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break.

THE WIFE of a retired Officer residing at Sydenham, close to the Crystal Palace, is desirous of TAKING CHARGE of CHILDREN whose parents are in India, to be educated with her own. A Resident Governess kept. Highest references given and required. Address Mrs. FOSTER, The Jasmines, Silverdale, Sydenham.

HOME FOR INDIAN CHILDREN—MRS. SHARP, widow of a Solicitor, residing at 5, Thicket Road, Penge, (close to the Crystal Palace) is desirous of taking charge of and educating Children whose Parents are abroad. An exceedingly happy Home, and every attention may be relied upon. References can be made to P. V. JAMES, R. N., Bombay, whose little boy Mrs. S has care of.

EDUCATIONAL.—BANGALORE.

MISS S. MILLARD will receive young Ladies under 14 years of age on the following Terms:—
BOARD, &c. AND A GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION,
Rupees Forty-five per month.

There are VACANCIES for young Ladies above 16 years of age as private Boarders. Terms Rs 80 per month.

Lessons in any of the accomplishments given if required.

References requested and given. For further information address Miss S. MILLARD, Melville House.

MR. DWARKADASS LULLOOBHOY is prepared to purchase claims in the High Court and Small Cause Court and to inform intending suitors the amount of costs necessary to enforce their claims. Apply to him from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. at No. 61, Juggeevan Keeka Street, and from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. at No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION of FERRY FARMS and the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD TOLLS and REMOVING SAND, EARTH and STONE from the foreshore of the Colaba Collectorate, for the 12 months commencing April 1st 1877, will be held before the Huzoor Deputy Collector of Colaba, at Alibag, on MONDAY, the 19th March 1877, and the following days.

G. W. ELLIOT,
President, District Local Funds Committee, Colaba.

Colaba, L. F. President's Office, Camp, Alibag, 21st Feb. 187 .

NOTICE.—We the undersigned beg to inform the public that we have just established a Branch Firm in Bombay with a view to IMPORT CORKS of all descriptions from our own Manufactory. We have now in hand Cork samples of all descriptions known, viz.:—for large Fruit Bottles, Casks, Preserves, Champagne, Bordeaux, Malaga Wines, Brandy, Liqueurs, Soda, Lemonade, Oil, Ink, Medicine Bottles, or any other liquids, 157 sorts in all.

We confidently assert that no firm can offer so many advantages as ours to intending buyers.

Messrs. CAMA, PUIG & MASDEVALL,
O Palafrugell, Catalonia, (Spain), Cork Growers, Manufacturers and General Merchants.

Bombay, 20th February 1877.

N.B.—All orders concerning Corks promptly executed. Samples can be seen at our Office, 2, Forbes Street, 1st Floor, Fort.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS prepared on English Canvas only; and guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain. They are finished expressly for use in hot Climates. No Tar is used in the composition, which is perfectly Pliable and free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. Our Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for 3 Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and in addition Proof against Damp and White Ants.

All Tarpaulins made by us are Branded

F. HARLEY & Co.,
MAKERS,
CALCUTTA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,
BY
SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapenhil. | Croppy in Search of a Wife.
Faded Away. | A Genteel Tragedy,

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA VIA TO RES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs Smeaton. }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
French Master—Signor Pedraza.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, December, 1875.

LOUIS FRANK,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

CARVER AND GILDER,
GENERAL DECORATOR,
PICTURE-FRAME MAKER,
and IMITATOR of WOODS and MARBLES,
LANDSCAPES of INDIAN SCENERY PAINTED TO ORDER
IN OIL OR WATER COLORS.

Illuminated and Ornamental Work of every kind,
Contracts entered into for Painting and Decorating
PALACES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, &c.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH HOLKAR of INDORE is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION and FITTING up of a COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL at Indore.

The Buildings to be Fireproof throughout, and with Galvanized Corrugated Iron Roofs

The Steam Engines, including a small one to drive the Winding, Warping and Sizing for both New and Old Mills, Boilers, Fuel Economisers (Green's) for six boilers, Shafting, Gearing, Iron Roofs, Columns and Beams, must be by really first class makers. The Machinery (of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co.'s make) to consist of about 10,000 Mule (Twist and Weft) and 5,500 Throstle Spindles, and 240 Looms of assorted widths with all necessary preparation, and including all requisite accessories to set the whole to work, and a supply of Stores of the best quality to last for at least 12 months' working.

Also, 4 extra Carding Engines 48" on the wire, and 2 Roving Frames, to be fixed in the Mill which is now working.

The Tenders may be given either for the whole of the work complete, of Buildings, Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and must include all expenses of transit from England to Indore, and all risks attendant thereupon, cost of erection, and setting to work in a satisfactory manner, or separate Tenders may be given, first for the Buildings and fixing of Fireproofing and Roofs, and second for Steam Engines, Machinery, Stores, etc., as above, with all expenses and risks

Tenders will be received up to and including April 14th 1877, by Mr. MULHAR VITHUL, Khasgee Naib Dewan, Indore. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

EDWARD BROOME,
Superintendent, H. H. M. Holkar's Cotton Mill.

Indore, 20th February 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 3RD MARCH.

CONSOLS yesterday declined from 96⅜ to 96⅛ and French Rentes from 106⅝ to 106⅜ but to-day while the former are unchanged Rentes have recovered to 96⅝.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday according to Reuter's information opened and closed firm, the sales being 15,000 bales and Mid Orleans on the spot 3-16d. per lb. higher. Private telegrams, however while confirming the firmness in the morning reported the tone at the close week, and to-day's market comes dull, sales only 6,000 bales. Mid Orleans on the spot has receded 1-16d. and Surats to arrive are generally 1-16d. and in some cases ⅛d per lower. The improvement yesterday morning was probably owing to the reduced receipts at the American Ports, and as they still seem likely to fall off, the after reaction can only be ascribed to a less favourable aspect of political affairs on the Continent. On this latter question, in fact, the future course of the market in a great measure hangs. The American crops may now be put down as close upon 4½ millions of bales, and if present prices discount supplies on that basis, the question of peace or war between Russia and Turkey will decide the future upward or downward movement.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were firm, but the only change in prices was a reduction of ⅛d. per lb. in the quotation for 40s Mule Twist.

New York telegrams of yesterday's date quote ready Mid. Upland at 12⅜ cents., May shipment 13⅛ cents. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	65,000	87,000	76,000
" Exports to U. K.	39,000	55,000	51,000
" " Continent	8,000	89,000	87,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,559,000	3,489,000	2,979 000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,4c5,000	1,346,000	1,261,300
" " Continent "	706,000	880,000	572,000
" Stock at the Ports	880,000	787,000	761,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant compares with the two preceding years as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds	2,990 000	2,969,640	2,884,680
" " " Surats	284,000	433,900	647,370

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	895,000	858,510	682 160
Do. London	31,000	63,070	120,780
American Afloat	370,000	293,000	364,000
E. Indian "	100,000	92,000	225,000
	1,396.000	1,306,580	1,391 940
Price of Mid. Orleans	6⅞d.	6⅝d.	8⅛d.
" Fair Dhollera	5 5-16d.	4½d.	5⅜d.
Difference	1 9-16d.	2⅛d.	2¾d.

In the London General Produce Markets the only change yesterday was a decline of 6d. per quarter in Linseed, both Bombay and Calcutta.

A further withdrawal of £150,000 from the Bank of England for Germany took place yesterday, making £350,000 withdrawn for the same destination since last return.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 56⅛d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, for no apparent reason—unless it be the indecision felt as to what the Finance Minister may announce during the coming week as to the future policy of Government—has been firm at an advance of 1/16d. per rupee. There is no great increase of export business either future or prospective to account for higher exchange just yet, but the possibility of a sterling loan has naturally the effect of making both buyers and sellers of bills very cautious in their operations, and we may look for the market being very unsettled until something definite is known. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 10d.	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 10d. to 1-16d.	"

On Calcutta there is no change and Government Paper is dull at unaltered rates, say:—Fours Rs. 98⅛; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 98⅝; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 101⅛.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but steady with no important fluctuations. Bank of Bombays are ⅛ per cent. higher. Land Companies shares are quite unaltered as also are Press Companies with the exception of an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving the only changes are, an advance of Rs. 5 in Hindustan and Manockjee Petits and a decline of Rs. 5 in Orientals. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s share are Rs. 40 higher.

COTTON to-day has been decidedly quieter and sellers have been willing to do business at in some instances a concession of Re. 1 per candy, but buyers have not cared to operate very freely at that and only a moderate business has resulted. The Receipts yesterday were only 4,326 bales and it seems evident that the total of the coming week will be considerably under last, as Broach is not coming in so freely as might have been expected while of Dhollera we do not seem likely to have any arrivals of importance for another month yet, the crop being late and so far as can be seen at present by no means good in quality. To-day's quotations are:—

Best Ginned Broach ready		Rs.	207	per candy f.p.
" Akote & Omra	"	"	197	"
F. G. F. Omra.	"	"	194	"
G. F.	"	"	192	"
Good Dhollera	April	"	200	"
F. G. F. "	"	"	196	"
G. F. "	"	"	193	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but unchanged. For Liverpool by Canal steamers we quote to £2 2-6, by sail £2 to £2 1 3, for Trieste and Venice by steam £2 5, Genoa £2 10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a fair enquiry for standard qualities of both Grey and White Goods, but transactions have only been on about an average scale and prices show no change.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE HAIT ESPERANCE, 41 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

The s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE s. s. SICILY, 1,083 tons, Captain F. Harbord, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers for Aden:—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. P. D. Schotel, and twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE SHIP MAHABLESHWAR, 1,303 tons, Captain John Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Newcastle (September 14th), with a cargo of 1,752 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s. s. REDEWATER, 922 tons, Captain W. Richard, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Newcastle (January 27th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,600 tons coals, and 387 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ARABIA, 674 tons, Captain W. Allen, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingorla Captain Smith and servant, Lieut. Cox and servant, Mrs. Hainson and two servants, and Rev. P. M. Murphy. For Cannanore—Lieut. Dodd, Mrs. Dodds and two servants, and Lieut. Wheeldon and servant. For Carwar.—Col. W. C. Anderson and three servants. For Colombo.—Mr. J. F. Vanderstraten. For different ports.—Thirty-three deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, 1,309 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, sailed on Saturday last for Australia &c., with Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Adelaide.—A lady and aya. For Sydney.—Mr. W. F. Moore and Mr. Alex. Murray. For Melbourne.—Mrs. Baner and three daughters Mr. J. McD Brown, the Hon. J. F. D. Inglis, Mrs. and two Misses Inglis and child, Surg. Major and Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. H. Hughes, Mr. H. Figg, Miss Figg, Dr. Beaumont and servant, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliot and infant.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Redewater (s)	Richards	Newcastle, Jan 27.
3	Mahableshwar	Thomas	Newcastle, Sept 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Bangalore (s)	Hector	Australia, &c.
	Sicily (s)	Harbord	Liverpool.
	Arabia (s)	Allen	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Coast and Cutch.

The Hait Esperance, Nacoda, to Mozambique, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Africa (s)	Paterson	Bombay, Feb 18.
	Killean	Mackinnon	Liverpool, Nov 13.
	Merle Blanc	Gautier	Bourbon, Jan 1.
28	Atholl (s)	Thomson	Madras, Feb 25.
	Meinam (s)	Lequerre	Galle, Feb 24.
	Duke of Argyll	Vaile	London, Jan 12.
	Sachem	Crowell	Bombay, Jan 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.
27	Baghdad (s)
	Kurrachee (s)
	Chancellor (s)
28	Oryia (s)
	Avagyee (s)
	Reliance (s)
	Reporter
	Wallet
	Dundee
	Republic

PASSENGERS.

Per Meinam—From Marseilles—Mrs Delaunay and 3 children, Madame Joyeux and child, Mr Leicester, Mr Berthet. From Hong-Kong—Mr De Haas. From Galle—Mr Torn. From Pondicherry—Mr Williams. From Madras—Mr and Mrs. E. J. Lecoc and servant, Mrs Anderson, and 11 Natives deck.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

Feb.	Vessels.		From.
1	Yorkshire (s)		Pondicherry.
	Crighton (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.		Destination.
1	Mariner		Coconada.
	General Chonzy		Bimlipatam.
	Andaman		London via Bimlipatam.
	Vixen (s)		Calcutta.
2	Stamboul		Moulmein.
	James Beazley		Calcutta.
	Tiger		Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S Asia—From Rangoon to Madras—Miss Gardiner, Mr F Venel, Mr H R Jackson, Mr Wallace, one lady and children, Serjeant F Cattle. From Coconada—Lieut-Col Beddowe.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Poonah—From Madras to Calcutta—Right Rev the Bishop of Madras, Miss Gell, Rev Dr Caldwell, Rev Dr Sargent, Rev Dr Stracham and native servant, Rev W Elwes, and one native.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily s—33 boxes whiskey, Jamsetjee Framjee; 4 cases hardware, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Strathleven s—5 8 bundles hoop iron, Tezpal Gopejee.
Macedonia s—6 casks glassware, Soomar Veera.
City of Baltimore s—21 bundles and 483 bars iron, Tezpal Gopejee; 2,790 bars and 160 bundles iron, Sewjee Dhurumsey; 8 packages earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Severn s—1 case port and 3 cases claret, Gaddum and Co.
Ægean s—12 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Mennock, 205 cases acid, Rogers and Co; 30 cases acid, Byramjee Nusserwanjee; 30 cases acid, Eduljee Pallonjee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

India s—30 cases old tom, E R Mody.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness,—261 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Sicily s—45 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 30 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
City of Baltimore s—125 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 3 200½ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4 0 bales cotton, Gaddum and and Co; 2 0 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Buchoy and Co; 61 bales cotton, Jairam Doyal; 91 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Alliruza; 195 cwts bones, Dharumsey Velljee; 430 cwts wheat, Versibhoy Vally.
Strathleven s—4 0 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 30 bales wool, Fragjee Toolsidass; 5 bales wool, Liladhur Hurridas; 35 bales cotton waste and 19 bales cotton, Dossa Laljee; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 89 bales cotten, Cowerjee Liladhur; 500 bales cotton, W Nicoandl Co; 153 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 54 bales hemp and 87 cwts coir yarn, Joosa Tyeb.

FOR LONDON.

Bewick s—30 packages dry dates, Essac Sallon; 128 cwts sandalwood, E Parr and Co; 35 bales hemp, Jetha Purshotum.
Venetia s—5 cases shawls, Morlidhur Monilal.
Pekin s—67½ cwts copra seed, Jetha Purshotum; 3 5½ cwts coffee, Nursey Khuttow; 22 bundles hides and skins, and 33 bundles horns, Hussum Noormahomed; 10 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 3 bales hides, Gulamhoosein Janmahomed; 16 bales hides and 60 bundles horns, Nansibhoy Gangjee; 3 bales hides and 36 cwts Koolt, Fukeer Mahomed Munjee; 12 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 6¼ cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Mennock,—15,00 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Dunalistair,—3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 2 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 0 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—2 bundles E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 2,500 baskets onion, Husson Lall; 18 cases sharkfins, and 36 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 bales twist, Jehangir Hormusjee and Co; 40 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ilias; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Ebram Fukeermahomed; 7 bales twist waste, Sorabjee Framjee; 28 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 65 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 150 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 22 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—28 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaron; 22 chests opium, Khetsidass Jokeram.

HIGH COURT.—5TH MARCH.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

239-77—Mr Chalk—Bhicajee Sebajee P vs Vassoo Sajoo and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley—in motion.
691-75—J Macfarlane—Heeron vs Rahimbai—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

392-74—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Vithoba Pandoorung and others—F Chalk—Part heard.
388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubbhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane—Part heard.
573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalavahoo and another vs Premjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and H and C.
188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Essobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bohwanidass vs Vurjee andass Madhowdass and others.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoolram Allruckia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikaly vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR INVESTIGATION.

419-75—In person—Eknath Govind vs Toolsidass Dhunjee and others—M H Khan.

LONG CAUSE.

423-76—M H Khan—Meman Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Boodra athaand others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Part heard.
47-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navibai vs Mancorebai—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
617-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ludha Soonderjee vs Ghella Samuldass and others—Jefferson and Payne.
78-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hajee Ali Ayoob and others vs Hajee Sullamon Ayoob and another—Fletcher and Smith.
587-76—Jefferson and Payne—The Hon J Marriot vs Soonderjee Govindjee and another.
323-75—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jamal vs Hajee Esmail Hajee and others—J Macfarlane.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Bomonjee Burjorjee, deceased—Ardaser and Hormusjee—Manekbai, applicant vs Hormusjee Bomonjee Shroff—Janardhan and Candhibhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

496-76—In person—Cannoo Emajee Nakwa and others vs Khoja Datoobhoy Ebraim—Khunderao M rojee.
474-76—Mr Skipsey—Goolabdass Motiram and others vs Bai Jeevibai and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
256-76—Mr J Macfarlane—Manocklall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Pestonjee K and Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-76—Prescot and Winter—Wittoba Cruttnajee Patel vs J J Boccaro and others—Mr Skipsey and Rimington, Hore and Langley.
370-76—B and Bhugwandass—Wituldass Huridass vs Topun Inderjee—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

640-76—Lynch and Tobin—the London B and M Bank vs Ardaseer Merwanjee—Munjee and B.
664-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Amerchund Laljee vs Davidass Purshotumdass—Crawford and Boevey.
164-76—Hearn and Cleveland—William Loudon vs Khatao Rowjee—Tyabjee and Savani.
279-76—Hearn and Cleveland—William Loudon vs Jumnabai widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
423-75—Mr Fletcher—Nusserwanjee Byramjee D vs Sorabjee Cursetjee Madon.
624-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and another vs L A Wallace and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
557-76—Fletcher and Smith—The B and R F and C Association Ld vs Beebee Sakina Kand others—Shamrao Pandurung.
437-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Aishabeebee vs Ahmed Saheb bin &c.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
578-76—Fletcher and Smith—Vussonjee Dewchund vs Lalvahoo widow—P Kavasjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MARCH 2.

Cuninghan, Surg Maj, Bengal Sanitary Commissioner, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 2.

Faircloth, Captain, Bengal 81st Regt, to join.

MARCH 3.

Clark, Surg Major, Bombay 2nd Queens, to rejoin, to Poona.
Stevens, Capt, Bombay 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Neemuch.
Hamilton, Capt, Bengal 8th Kings Regt, to join, to Nowshera.
Smith, Capt, Bombay Royal Fusiliers, to join, to Belgaum.
Blair, Col, Bombay 1st Lancers, to rejoin to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 3rd February 1877.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 13th February 1877.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

25th Native Infantry—Lt W E Yate, 68th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 1st Feb 1877.

41st Native Infantry—Lt E C Parker, 56th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation, dated 1st Feb 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated an exchange of Brigades between Lt Col H L Coey, 4th Bgde, and H A McLeod, 24th Bgde R A.

Capt G Firebrace Supernumerary List, has been posted to F Batty, 9th Bgde, R A.

Capt J A Tillard, C Batty 4th Bgde, has been promoted Maj into N Batty 1st Bgde, R A.

Maj Tillard will proceed to Gwalior under Clause VII, para 160, Part II Transport Regulations.

Lt W R Fose, 2nd Bgde, has been promoted Capt into C Batty 4th Bgde, R A.

Lt R W P Robertson, E Batty, 9th Bgde, has been placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Lt L Barrett No 3 Batty, 6th Bgde, has been transferred to No 7 Batty 7th Bgde, R A.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment with effect from the date specified:—

21st Regiment N I—Jemadar Syad Azum to be Native Adjt vice Shaik Ismail promoted, dated 22th Feb 1877.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lt Col A Davidson, Royal Bombay Engineers, 21st Feb 1877.

Capt F A Gordon, Genl List (Wing Officer 14th Regt N I), 15th Feb 1877.

Conductor E Gawthorn, Ordnance Dept, 27th Feb 1877.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Sholapore Station Order—Dated 28th Feb 1877, appointing Capt H L Walter, 19th N I Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Trench, with effect from the 1st March.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj E C W Raynsford (D Batty C Bgde) for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate to appear before a Medl Board.

3rd Hussars—Lt Col R B H Blun ell, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

1st Foot (2nd Battalion—Paymaster (Hony Capt) G A Eliott, to England, per Troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

3rd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lt J W Hind, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

6th Foot 1st Battalion,—Maj W J M Crawford, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn A Bostock (9th Bgde) from 25th Jan 1877 to 24th July 1877 in England on medical certificate.

18th Foot (1s Battalion)—Lt and Adjt W W Lawrence, to England, for Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

39th Foot—Lt R B Rudyard, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

40th Foot—Sub Lt J R P Purdias, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before Medl Board.

56 Foot—Maj W Clutterbuck, to remain in England, from 20th Jan to 28th Feb 1877, pend ng retirement from the Regt.

60th Foot—(2nd Battalion) Lt Col H P Montgomery, to England, per Troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

65 Foot—Lt and Adjt R A G H Hamilton, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

22nd Highlanders—Lt E G Brown, to England, per Troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

Army Medical Department—Surgn Maj W L White, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

Bombay Infantry—Col J Pagson, Comdt. 17th Regt N I, for five months from date of departure in March 1877 to India on private affairs.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
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English Military Letter.
English Commercial Letter.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HEARN—CARPENTER—January 3 th, by special licence, at St. Mary's Donnybrook, Dublin, by the R v R. B. Stoney, Incumbent of S. Mathew's, Irishtown, assisted by the Revd. J. Cooke, Edward Henry Hearn, Esq., Bombay Revenue Survey, to Mary Hele a Harriet, youngest daughter of William Carpenter, Esq., 22 Claremont road, Sandymount, Dublin.—No cards.

DEATH.

BROOKE—February 2nd, Eliza, the beloved wife of Tho. B. Brooke, late H. E. I. C. Civil Service, St. Helena, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—February 18th, at Ghaziabad, the wife of Alex. Atkinson, of a son.
MULLICK—February 27th, at Agra, the wife of Babu M. C. Mullick, Assistant Engineer, R. S. Railway, of a son.
NESFIELD—February 19th, at Lucknow, the wife of John Nesfield, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BILLINGS—February 24th, at Meerut, Madeline Gertrude (Lena), the beloved daughter of George Billings, aged 16 years and 9 months.
FRENCH—February 26th, at Vepery, Madras, Anne Elizabeth, wife of Mr. A. C. French, and daughter of the late Mr. J. T. H. Wylie, Revenue Surveyor.
MORRISON—At Montreal, the wife of Mr. W. Morrison, Kussowlie.
MARSHALL—February 25th, at Mercara, Coorg, George Assheton Duke, the dearly beloved child of Lieut.-Col. T. G. Marshall, Royal Artillery, aged 6 years and 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1877.

Two formidable Blue Books, which were presented to Parliament the day the last Indian mail left London, contain correspondence respecting the affairs of Turkey which forms a complete historical record of the efforts made by English diplomacy from the middle of June 1876 to the end of January 1877 to avert the threatened war between Russia and Turkey. The most deeply interesting part of the correspondence is that which shows with much fulness of detail why the Conference of Constantinople failed to effect its purpose; and it is necessary to a right understanding of what went on at the meetings of the Conference to take note, first of all, of the attitude of Russia towards Turkey in the month of November, when England proposed that a Conference should be assembled. Prince Gortschakoff, in a circular dated November 7, replies with much frankness to a despatch in which Lord Derby had recapitulated the fruitless efforts to negotiate a peace made by England. The Prince charges the English Cabinet with having itself frustrated the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern Question by rejecting "without examining them, without "discussing them, and without substituting for "them any other proposition," the proposals of the three Emperors to "develop the Andrassy "programme of reforms by adding thereto the "sanction of the guarantees formulated in the "Berlin Memorandum." The difference between Russia and England arose, the Prince contends, out of the determination of Lord Derby to observe "the letter of stipulations concluded in "former times," instead of being taught by the events of last year,—which "laid bare the "extent and the incurable character of the evil "which consumes Turkey and endangers the "security of Europe,"—that it is necessary to "subordinate the independence and integrity "of Turkey to the guarantees demanded by "humanity, the sentiments of Christian Europe, and the general peace." There is no mistaking the meaning of this argument, which affirms that the only real guarantee for the good government of European Turkey would be the assumption by the Great Powers of the direct administration of the disturbed Provinces. To do Russia justice, she seems to have invariably held the same firm language. Lord A. Loftus reports, on November 15, that he had had an important interview with Prince Gortschakoff, who said to him:—"It is not a "political question, it is one of humanity, which "equally concerns all Europe, to protect "the Christians against a repetition of Turkish "excesses. We must insist on such reforms as "will insure the safety of the Christian population and on an efficient guarantee for their "execution. In this we cannot yield: "*nous ne fléchirons pas.*" It is at the same time tolerably clear that the ardent desire of Russia throughout recent discussions has been to come to a friendly arrangement with England for the partition of Turkey. This wish is expressed in Prince Gortschakoff's letter of Nov. 3, in which he ridicules English fears of Russian ambition, and exclaims:—"It is really "painful to see two great States, *which together* "*might regulate European questions for their* "*mutual advantage and the benefit of all*, excite "themselves and the world by an antagonism "founded on prejudices or misunderstandings. "Surely the space is large enough for England to place herself side by side with "Russia? Have we not invited her there by "inviting in the Straits the presence of her "squadrons? What further pledge are we to "give of our having no pretension to the "exclusive possession of Constantinople?" This is the temptation to which English statesmen have for the last fifty years been constantly exposed, to abandon Turkey and join Russia in plundering her. The Emperor Nicholas made a distinct offer to this effect to Sir Hamilton Seymour, and, curiously enough, that section of the English Liberal party which loves peace at any price seems to be of opinion that it was a pity the offer was not accepted. The fact that Russian Emperors now address themselves to England to secure the triumph of their traditional policy of overthrowing the Ottoman Empire appears to us to throw some light on the question of the genuineness of Peter the Great's will. If that document had been a modern forgery, it is hardly likely that England would not have been more prominently mentioned in it, or that Peter would have been represented as enjoining his descendants to come to terms with either France or Austria for the dismemberment of Turkey, after they had prepared the way for this crowning achievement by conquering Sweden, Poland, the Caucasus, and Persia. But at the beginning of the 18th century the King of France and the Head of the House of Hapsburg were still the most powerful Sovereigns in Europe, and it was impossible then to foresee that England would become, in the 19th century, the Power most capable of aiding or checking the accomplishment of Russian designs in the east of Europe. The Russian Emperors are now fulfilling the injunction of Peter the Great in spirit if not in the letter by inviting the co-operation of England instead of that of Austria or France; but our statesmen have acted no less prudently than honourably in declining all participation in projects for the ruin of Turkey which could but precipitate a war between the occupying Powers and establish a fatal precedent for the interference of Foreign States in the administration of British India.

Such was the declared antagonism of views between England and Russia when Lord Derby put forth what thenceforth became known as the English programme for a Conference to be held at Constantinople. It is important to mark the exact wording of the clauses constituting the basis for the deliberations of the Conference, as drawn up by Lord Derby himself, in a circular dated Nov. 4. They are as follows:—

1. The independence and the territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire.

2. A declaration that the Powers do not intend to seek for, and will not seek for, any territorial advantages, any exclusive influence, or any concession with regard to the commerce of their subjects, which those of any other nation may not equally obtain.

3. The bases of pacification proposed to the Porte on the 21st of September, viz:—

(a.) The *status quo*, speaking roughly, both as regards Servia and Montenegro.

(b.) That the Porte should simultaneously undertake, in a Protocol to be signed at Constantinople with the Representatives of the mediating Powers, to grant to Bosnia and Herzegovina a system of local or administrative autonomy, by which is to be understood a system of local institutions which shall give the population some control over their own local affairs and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority. There is to be no question of the creation of a tributary State.

Guarantees of a similar kind to be also provided against mal-administration in Bulgaria.

From what has been already said, it will be obvious that the third clause, in which mention is made of "guarantees," is the one on the right interpretation of which the whole controversy depended. No attentive reader of the Blue Books can help coming to the conclusion that Turkey would never have accepted the English programme as a basis for consideration, if the wording of this clause had not led the Sultan's Ministers to suppose that it was the system of local institutions which was expected in itself to supply the wished for "guarantees against the "exercise of arbitrary authority;" and the Turkish Plenipotentiaries at the first sitting of the Conference declared that the proposal to require external guarantees in order to provide for the proper working of the system of local institutions was not included in Lord Derby's programme. We may add that the first clause, relative to the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, affords additional evidence of the accuracy of this interpretation, as we have seen that Prince Gortschakoff always insisted no guarantees could be real so long as the fiction of the independence of Turkey was upheld. Moreover, in Lord Derby's elaborate letter of instructions to the Marquis of Salisbury dated Nov. 20, the limits of justifiable interference by the Guaranteeing Powers are clearly laid down, and they do not intrench on the Sultan's prerogative. Thus, Lord Derby gives the outline of a "system of local self-"government which aims at the establishment of provincial administration under "Governors whose ability and integrity "would be vouched for by the guarantee "of a diplomatic veto, acting with provincial elective assemblies having control "over the local taxation with permanent judges "and other high officials appointed under a "similar guarantee, and with a reformed system "of local militia and police, the removal of any "remaining Christian disabilities, the improvement of the land laws, and the amelioration of "the condition of the whole agricultural "population." Here there is no question of any other external guarantee than a diplomatic veto on the appointment of the Valis or Governors General of provinces who "should also be irremovable"; the necessity for such a guarantee has been shown, according to Lord Derby, by "the whole "history of the Ottoman Empire since it was "admitted into the European concert, which "has proved that the Porte is unable to "guarantee the execution of reforms in the "Provinces by Turkish officials, who accept "them with reluctance and neglect than with "impunity," and that some agreement is called for "which shall combine the elective principle with external guarantees for efficient "administration." This language is harsh enough; but we doubt if Turkey would have opposed the suggestion to give the ambassadors of the Great Powers a veto on the appointment of Valis had it stood alone, more particularly if Lord Salisbury had communicated to the Grand Vizier the significant paragraph in his letter of instructions in which Lord Derby says:—"Having thus "stated the nature of the guarantees which "Her Majesty's Government consider may fairly "be demanded of the Porte, it remains for me "to state explicitly that Her Majesty's Government cannot countenance the introduction "into the Conference of proposals, however "plausible or well-intentioned, which would "bring foreign armies into Turkish territory "in violation of the engagements by which "the Guaranteeing Powers are solemnly bound."

No sooner, however, had Lord Salisbury reached Constantinople than he fell into the hands of General Ignatieff and was induced to enlarge unwarrantably the limits of the English programme. At the fourth sitting of the representatives of the Great Powers, to agree upon terms to be submitted to the regular Conference, the Russian ambassador, General Ignatieff, told his colleagues that "Europe could not "bring the dead to life," and that no reforms could be executed in Turkey without the material guarantee of a foreign force. He therefore proposed that a European Commission should be constituted to watch over the new administration of Bulgaria, and should be "preserved from "being massacred on the spot in the execution of "its duties" by being guarded with an escort of 3,000 Belgian troops. Lord Salisbury vehemently recommended this proposal to the acceptance of his Government. Our object, he urged, is to prevent the outbreak of a war which would destroy Turkey. Russia has now brought down her demands to an "irreducible minimum," and will make no further concessions. Is it not better, therefore, for Turkey to yield than to be left alone confronting Russia? Besides, said the British Plenipotentiary, General Ignatieff asks nothing that is unreasonable. You cannot have an elected commission in Bulgaria without endangering the stability of the Turkish Empire, and you must therefore have a Commission constituted by the authority of the Guaranteeing Powers. The English Cabinet let Lord Salisbury have his own way. It was in vain that the Sultan sent Odian Bey, an Armenian, to London to remonstrate with the Prime Minister personally against the action of England in supporting a scheme for putting the sovereignty of European Turkey into commission. Lord Beaconsfield listened patiently and spoke kindly; but he said it was impossible to carry on negotiations simultaneously at Constantinople and in London, and suggested that Turkey would do well to accept any terms that would give her peace for a few years and leisure to regain the good will of England, which she had forfeited by the excesses in Bulgaria last year. Lord Salisbury was thus left master of the situation, and at each sitting of the Conference he strove to outdo General Ignatieff himself in thrusting unacceptable terms on the Porte. The Turks, abandoned by all Europe, took courage, and, closing their ranks, opposed a firm front to their enemies. Several so-called concessions were made by the Plenipotentiaries of the great Powers, but none that touched the principle of the objectionable proposal to entrust the government of Turkish Provinces to a Foreign Commission, acting independently of the Sultan, and finally the Conference broke up without having done anything. At the last sitting but one of the Conference, when there remained no doubt that the proposals of the Great Powers would be rejected, Lord Salisbury spoke as follows:—

"Some considerable time has already elapsed since the Conference commenced its sittings, and the Plenipotentiaries of the Six Powers deeply regret to be obliged to state that no progress has been made towards arriving at an agreement. The Plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Porte have not accepted the principal arrangements proposed by the Powers. They have not even accepted them in principle, whether by putting forward modifications or by submitting to the Conference counter projects aiming at the establishment of guarantees against bad government such as the Conference is bound to provide.

"The Plenipotentiaries are of opinion that the prolonged discussion of so thorough a refusal must shortly be brought to a close. They have therefore decided to submit a summary of their recommendations for the acceptance of the Sublime Porte. In this summary some modifications have been introduced with the object of avoiding any misunderstanding and softening down the form of the least acceptable proposals, and narrowing the ground for discussion by removing secondary or unimportant questions. They propose to assemble in Conference on Thursday, the 18th instant, to receive the answer of the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries from which they will learn if the Sublime Porte is ready to accept these proposals in their modified and final form.

"I think it right to-day to appeal to the Porte to devote serious consideration to the unparalleled attitude which some heedless advisers would persuade her to adopt.

"In 1856 the arrangements entered into at a previous date were abolished in order to declare that henceforth the Ottoman Empire would be admitted into the concert of the European Powers and placed under the guarantee of the Six Powers; all of which has been done without reservation. The wise intentions and promises of reform made by Sultan Abdul Medjid were communicated to the Powers, and the great value of this communication has been attested by them; but in spite of the circumstances which caused the Crimean War and the discussions which preceded it, no right of interference in the relations between His Majesty and his subjects was established by Article IX. of the Treaty of 1856. Yet the engagements of this Treaty were not and cannot be unilateral. No right of interference in internal administration was to be deduced from the Treaty. It was confidently believed that the Sultan would always be ready to listen to the disinterested counsels of the Powers who guaranteed his Empire, and who maintained its integrity and independence by means of the well-known sacrifices that some of them made.

"If this Conference breaks up because the Sultan and those in the confidence of his Imperial Majesty will not listen to the counsels of the six Guaranteeing Powers, the position of Turkey before Europe will have been completely changed and will be extremely perilous. It will be known in all the countries that the Porte, after having enjoyed for twenty years the security assured to her by the accord of the Christian Powers, refuses to listen to their complaints against the hardships which the Christian subjects of his Imperial Majesty have to endure.

"The whole feeling of Europe will be excited by the conviction that she no longer exercises any influence in the councils of the Sublime Porte, and that she can no longer relieve herself of the responsibility imposed upon her by the efforts she has made for the protection of Turkey.

"The Porte should now consider the injurious consequences that may result from such a change in the public opinion of Europe. We can foresee dangers near at hand which will threaten the very existence of Turkey if she allows herself to be entirely isolated.

"It is my duty to free Her Majesty's Government of all responsibility for what may happen, and I am therefore instructed to declare formally that Great Britain is resolved not to give her sanction either to mal-administration or to oppression, and that if the Porte from obstinacy or inactivity offers resistance to the efforts now being made to place the Ottoman Empire on a more sure basis the responsibility of the consequences will rest solely on the Sultan and his advisers.

"In communicating to your Excellencies this modified summary, I am, moreover, authorized by the Plenipotentiaries to declare that it is the final communication which will be made to you by us, and that, if the principles of our proposals are not accepted at the Conference which is to meet on the 18th instant, the Representatives of the Six Powers will consider the Conference at an end and will leave Constantinople according to the instructions that they have received."

To complete this review of the Blue Books, we quote from the Protocol of the last sitting of the Conference the emphatic farewell speech of General Ignatieff:—

"The reply which we have just heard from the lips of the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries, and which constitutes a refusal of the proposals of the Great Powers laid down in the summary which was presented at the last sitting by the Marquis of Salisbury, places me under the painful necessity of declaring that the grounds of the deliberations of the Conference are exhausted, and that we consider it from this moment as dissolved. As my colleagues, the Representatives of the Great Powers, and myself have already informed the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries, we have all received instructions to quit Constantinople, leaving Charges d'Affaires to carry on the ordinary current business.

"It is with feelings of profound regret that I see our sincere and unanimous endeavours end in a negative result, and the moderation of our demands, especially that universally admitted to have been shown by Russia, give rise to false interpretations which, mistaking the lofty and vigorous origin of our conciliatory dispositions, seem inclined to attribute them to other motives.

"Conscious of their position as Guaranteeing Powers of Turkey, the Great Powers have done all that they thought possible and necessary to induce the Ottoman Empire to enter upon the only course which could, in their opinion, ensure its integrity and its preservation, and at the same time maintain the peace of Europe.

"The Sublime Porte has not been willing to listen to their advice. Allowing itself to be carried away by the dangerous influences of patriotic demonstrations, of which the source is neither so deep nor so extended as the clamorous manifestations lead one to suppose, she has answered by a *non possumus* the unanimous desire and disinterested counsels of Europe.

"The Government of the Sultan thus itself impairs the nature of its relations with the Great Powers, and endangers, as the Marquis of Salisbury has shown at the previous meeting, its right to claim their support, and the benefit of the guarantee acquired by Treaty. It also assumes the sole responsibility of the serious consequences which may result from this course of action. On this head I think it, therefore, right to declare at once that if, in consequence of this rupture of the negotiations for peace, hostilities against Servia or Montenegro, the recurrence of which the Powers had hoped to prevent, were recommenced, or if the security of the Christians was seriously compromised in the provinces of the interior, or in any of the seaboard towns, the Imperial Government, which I have the honour to represent, would consider such an eventuality as a defiance of Europe. I cannot do otherwise than add a few words of warning. In the course of our preliminary labours, while keeping strictly within the limits which were assigned to them by the English bases, we have avoided the treatment of questions which did not directly form part of them. Nevertheless, in spite of the efforts made by the Ottoman authorities in order to induce manifestations favourable to the present state of things, addresses and petitions have been presented to the Conference, praying it to take into consideration the situation of those Christian provinces of Turkey, the condition of which formed no part of the English programme. Thus the inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus have brought forward the numerous abuses of power which they have been compelled to undergo. The Cretans have endeavoured to lay before us the defects of the *Règlement Organique*, which, even in its present defective form, is not seriously enforced by the Ottoman authorities.

"It would not be possible for us to pass over these claims in silence, and adhering to the desire of our Governments to maintain peace in the East we must call the most serious attention of the Porte to the situation of all the Christian populations of the Empire, and beg her not to wait for the miraculous results of a skeleton Constitution, the advantages of which could not at any rate be felt, even if it were perfect, until after it had been conscientiously carried out for a period more or less prolonged, before taking steps to spare humanity the sad sight of a renewal of the tragic events which have made the civilized world shudder with indignation.

"Though we cannot pronounce beforehand on the value of the Constitution lately proclaimed, which requires a number of new laws to complete its enactments and determine its true character, I consider myself bound to warn the Porte against possible infringements on the stipulations of the Hatti-Humayoun of 1856, and on the ordinances of the Firman of the 12th December, 1875, which would constitute a violation of the engagements entered into with Europe. Particular care should be taken to maintain intact the ancient privileges and immunities conferred upon the Christian communities in general and upon their religious heads in particular, and not to prejudice in any degree the rights they enjoy.

"A subject of universal interest of another kind seems to me to claim also the prompt and attentive care of the Sublime Porte. She had gained the confidence of the financial world of Europe, and millions of savings were invested in the Ottoman Loans. The recent decrees of the Government prove its intention to recognise the sum total of its obligations to its creditors. But their situation is in no way ameliorated. The Porte would find it of the greatest advantage to devise without delay means of satisfying the holders of Turkish funds. The Representatives had their interests in view when they proposed to have a portion of the revenues of the provinces, the organization of which they were called upon to settle, paid into the Bank. The Sultan's Government, having rejected their project, ought on its own account to adopt without delay a system for guaranteeing in some similar measure the interests of the holders of Ottoman Loans.

"In conclusion I have but to express a last wish. May the advisers of the Sultan, whose popularity and influence on public opinion have governed the decisions which put an end to the Conference, never find themselves in a position to regret them; may they never have to deplore the disastrous consequences for Turkey of a situation which might bring about a rupture with the legitimate order of things, which had regulated the conditions of its existence among the European States and had guaranteed its territorial integrity."

Lord Salisbury says, in a despatch to Lord Derby, that the tendency of this protest by General Ignatieff is "to negative the probability "of war unless further provocation should be "given by Turkey;" but it is evident that the most trifling disturbance in any Turkish town may be accepted by the Russian Government as "a defiance of Europe" if the Russian army is ready for war and Germany has pledged herself not to interfere. The English Government can hardly feel proud of the position in which it has placed itself or been placed by Lord Salisbury. There was nothing to be gained by sending a Special Ambassador to Constantinople to tell the Sultan, that if he gave up his sovereignty over the disturbed Provinces, Russia would consent not to go to war with Turkey. Probably, he knew that before. The only results of Lord Salisbury's Mission are that Turkey has been taught to place no more faith in England, while Russia has secured a moral justification for any acts of aggression; so that, when England goes to war, as she will still be forced to do in order to maintain her authority in the East, she will appear before the world—before history and humanity, to use Prince Gortschakoff's words—as having ceased to have right on her side.

WE are indebted to *Native Opinion* for the important information that the Sarvajanik Sabhas of Poona and Sholapore have sent a telegram to the Secretary of State, at a cost of more than Rs. 300, to complain of the insufficiency of the wages at present allowed on relief works. *Native Opinion* ingeniously remarks that this is a proof "the pinch is being really felt." Is it not rather a proof of the factitious character of the agitation carried on in the Deccan and secretly stimulated by political experts in Poona and Bombay. Lord Salisbury is not likely to pay any attention to the three hundred rupee telegram. The British Government is not quite prepared yet to hand over charge of India to Sarvajanik Sabhas.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS—SUPERVISION OF THE EXISTING ORGANIZATION FOR VILLAGE RELIEF.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1877.

LETTER from the Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, No. 55, dated 8th February 1877.

Forwards copy of a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple concerning the existing organization for village relief in the interior of districts in the Madras Presidency.

RESOLUTION.—The acknowledgments of Government are due to Sir Richard Temple for these suggestions.

2. His Excellency in Council is not, however, under any apprehension that para. 4 of Government Resolution No. 50 E.—158, Local, of the 25th of January last, will be misunderstood by the local officers.

3. The orders contained in this para., it seems to His Excellency in Council, hardly admit of misapprehension, if read, as they obviously should be, with the preceding para., and with the context of the Resolution.

4. The case to be dealt with, and that to which the order contained in para. 4 refers, is that of a person "who wilfully and deliberately refuses" to perform work which he is capable of doing.

5. The cases of persons refusing to work through prejudices of caste or custom, and of women unable to appear in public, have already been provided for, and Sir Richard Temple, when he wrote the present communication, had probably not received a copy of the letter from this Government, to the Government of India, No. 91 E.—325, Local, of the 12th February 1877.

6. As regards the organization for village relief, Sir Richard Temple's description of the machinery which exists in the Madras Presidency very closely resembles the organization which is available in this Presidency, and which has been continuously, and, it is believed, beneficially, employed since the commencement of the present distress.

7. In the Bombay Presidency, in each village there is the Patel and Kulkarni, *i.e.* the headman and accountant, who are hereditary officers necessarily acquainted with all the village families, and in most large villages, the office of Patel is divided, there being one for the Revenue, and one for the Police, work: and in every village, these officers can rely upon obtaining efficient assistance from their fathers, brothers or sons, who either have been, or hope to be, officiators themselves. There are, in every village, also, the village Police—who are at the disposal of the Patel—as well as the Wattundar Mahrs, one of whose duties it is to act as messengers, and in some villages, there are posts of the District Police.

8. As far back as the 16th of November, Government, in their Resolution No. 196 C. W.—849, Local, instructed all Patels as follows:—

"You are constantly to go round your village and when you find any person suffering from extreme want, you are at once to give that person sufficient food for one meal, and should he or she be able to travel, send him or her off to the Mamlatdar's station. Should the person, from old age, sickness, weakness, or any other cause, be unable to travel, you will report the circumstance immediately, by special messenger, to the Mamlatdar who will arrange for the feeding of the person in your village. Any expense you may incur in feeding starving people before you can communicate with the Mamlatdar, will be at once repaid you by the Mamlatdar. * * * * * * * *"

Funds were assigned to meet demands of this description, and the village officers were also instructed that:—

"Should any person die of starvation in your village, you will be held personally responsible."

9. Subsequently, and since, the reduction of wages, and the more strict imposition of tasks on relief works, have driven large numbers of persons, away from the works: the village organization has been further strengthened by the appointment, in some of the worst districts, of Circle Inspectors, under whom a certain number of villages have been placed, and whose duty it is to visit every village within their range at least twice a week, to secure vigilance on the part of the Patels and village officers, and watch the movements of the people not on the Relief Works.

10. Immediately above the village officer in each taluka, there is the Mamlatdar, and his deputy, the Awul Karkun; the Relief Mamlatdar, appointed under the authority given by the Government of India in their letter No. 365, dated 25th October 1876, and the Chief Constable. In nearly every taluka there is at least one Municipality, the members of which have hitherto everywhere displayed (both in their public and private capacities) a most praiseworthy desire to second the efforts of Government, and to aid the people, both by organizing relief arrangements, and by procuring and administering charitable funds.

11. In some cases, in the worst districts, the Assistant or Deputy Collectors are in charge of one taluka only; and generally throughout the affected districts, a single officer of the above grade has seldom charge of more than two talukas.

12. In every district, too, there is a Superintendent, and sometimes an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and the general control of the district rests with the Collector, and the head of the chain of local organization is the Revenue Commissioner.

13. The Government of India and Sir Richard Temple have not failed to notice how efficiently and successfully the local officers have hitherto performed the difficult and responsible duties that have devolved upon them during the present distress, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has much gratification in confirming the very favourable view that has been taken by the Government of India, of the efforts of these gentlemen. His Excellency in Council confidently anticipates that success will continue to attend the efforts and precautions which these officers are still taking, on the one hand, to guard the interests of the public, and prevent waste and imposition, and on the other, to protect the people from the distress which is impending over them, and which no unaided efforts of their own could successfully avert.

14. It will thus be seen that the village organization is not less complete in this Presidency than it is in Madras, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the precautions which have been taken to prevent the occurrence of unrelieved cases of distress in villages, or away from the relief works, will prove to be as "completely efficacious, as they are perfectly practicable."

15. In reviewing these arrangements attention has above been given only to the Civil organization, but His Excellency in Council does not forget that, working side by side with that organization, and, therefore, a hardly less important part in the general arrangements, is the Public Works Department, which has been greatly strengthened in all the affected districts, and which now provides work for, and supervises by far the larger number of the relief labourers.

16. The Public Works organization consists of the subordinate officers, the assistants, and Executive Engineers, and the Superintending Engineers of the Divisions, who act each in his grade and position in concert with the Revenue officers.

17. The arrangements made by the officers of the Public Works Department for the organization and management of relief labour have hitherto been in every way very satisfactory, and have been acknowledged as such; and the manner in which the camps and sanitary arrangements of large bodies of work-people have been cared for by the supervising officers has more than once attracted the attention, and obtained the commendations of the Sanitary Commissioner, whose own energetic and indefatigable services in connection with this subject, have not escaped the notice of Government, and call for high commendation.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be good enough to insert in your journal the copy of a letter I have addressed to your contemporary yesterday? Your so doing will greatly oblige—Yours, &c.

S. BURJORJEE.

Khetwady, 3rd March.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—A letter, signed "Jamsetjee N. Tata" appeared in your issue of the 1st instant. With the matter contained in it, except what appertains to myself, it is Mr. Fogo's business to deal. Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata writes:—"Though the matter was referred to at the meeting by Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee, it is well known and in fact it was so admitted that he had no material interest in the Company, and he evidently appeared as the mouthpiece of the Secretaries and Agents." The above is instinct with such good taste and nice and gentlemanly breeding that comment is superfluous. In reply to it, I will take the liberty of quoting from my speech. When twitted by Hon'ble Mr Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee I said, "I have not the honour of knowing any of the partners of this firm nor any of the officers of it; I hold a share in my own right. I transferred it particularly to tell this meeting that the Parsee community requires no extensive and ostensible professions for their welfare. I have come here to denounce sanctimonous humbugs." In addition to the above I will say my connection with the Colaba Land Company is neither sudden nor so recent as some gentlemen are pleased to imagine. In the years 1868 70, I was interested in the Company to the extent of 200 to 300 shares, and since then there were few years when my interest in it was less than that of the Hon'ble Mover—a three months' shareholder—a fact rather inconveniently lost sight of by your gushing correspondents. After this if there be anybody who chooses to say that I was "inspired" or was "put up" or that I was "the mouthpiece" of the Secretaries and Agents or of any body else—he tells an unmitigated falsehood.

It is purely gratuitous on Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata's part to believe "the remark was made in reference" to himself when I spoke in the meeting of "one enterprising mill agent." I could never have meant him for one unanswerable reason—that it is the one indispensable condition with a *present* Bombay Mill Agent, for the safe tenure of his office and commission, that he should be a holder of at least a little over a fourth of the number of shares of his Company; but which is impossible of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata in view of the misfortunes he met with a few years ago. It would be wantonness on my part and uncharitable towards Mr. Tata—which I believe I will never be guilty of—to assume that he is rolling in riches, while the just claims on him remain unsatisfied.

Hoping in justice to me you will give insertion to this in your early issue.—I remain, &c.

Khetwaddy 2nd March. S. BURJORJEE.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN HENRY BY THE BOMBAY PORT TRUSTEES.

Bombay Port Trust, Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 2nd March.

EXCEPT from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 1st instant

The Chairman said that before proceeding with the business of the day, he would ask the Trustees to place on record their testimony of the high regard in which they held their late colleague Captain Henry, who since the last meeting of the Trust, had so suddenly lost his life. Other public bodies would undoubtedly suffer much by the death of Captain Henry, but he thought that none of them would have so much cause to regret his death as the Port Trust. The conservancy of the harbour, the control of the pilots, a large portion of the foreshore, and the construction of new docks and wharves being entrusted to the Trustees, questions were constantly arising which properly fell within the province of nautical men to determine. In such cases the opinion of Captain Henry was invaluable, and that opinion was given with so much candour and cheerfulness that it was at all times a pleasure to his co-trustees to work with him. He therefore proposed the following resolution:—"The Trustees desire to place upon record their deep regret at the lamentable accident which has deprived Captain Henry of life, and their high appreciation of the valuable services which he has ever rendered to the Bombay Port Trust since its formation in June 1873. Especially in all questions relating to the harbour, the shipping, and the docks, the Trustees have lost an adviser, on whose sound judgment and practical ability they could safely rely."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft seconded the resolution and in doing so said he heartily concurred in the remarks made by the Chairman.

The resolution was unanimously ordered to be placed on the Minute Book of the Trustees.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 24th February 1877 was 2,83,860 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,02,315. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 24th Feb. 1877.	Week ending 26th Feb. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 1,50,442	Mds 87,856	Mds 62,587	..
Amount	Rs. 1,78,781	Rs. 1,16,607	Rs. 62,174	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS— Weight	Mds 4,52,441	Mds 2,82,639	Mds 1,69,802	..
Amount	Rs. 2,66,630	Rs. 1,51,520	Rs. 1,15,110	..
SALT— Weight	Mds 42,909	Mds 28,610	Mds 14,299	..
Amount	Rs. 22,391	Rs. 19,744	Rs. 2,647	..
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 6,112	Mds 2,312	Mds 3,800	..
Amount	Rs. 2,911	Rs. 2,616	Rs. 295	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 20,087	Mds 16,100	Mds 3,987	..
Amount	Rs. 31,360	Rs. 20,156	Rs. 11,204	..
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 2,35,971	Mds 2,06,586	Mds 29,385	..
Amount	Rs. 1,34,085	Rs. 1,23,200	Rs. 10,885	..
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 9,07,962	Mds 6,24,102	Mds 2,83,860	..
Amount	Rs. 6,36,158	Rs. 4,33,843	Rs. 2,02,315	..

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th February 1877 was 60,336 maunds and in money Rs. 11,602. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 24th Feb. 1877.	Week Ending 26th Feb. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 51,054	Mds 27,511	Mds 23,543	...
Amount	Rs. 31,89[illegible]	Rs. 18,609	Rs. 13,289	...
GRAIN— Weight	Mds 40,59[illegible]	Mds 35,0[illegible]5	Mds 5,592	...
Amount	Rs. 9,29[illegible]	Rs. 7,502	Rs. 1,793	...
JAGREE— Weight	Mds 13,90[illegible]	Mds 15,457	...	Mds 1,548
Amount	Rs. 7,074	Rs. 8,614	...	Rs. 1,540
OPIUM— Weight	233	Mds 1,146	...	Mds 913
Amount	592	Rs. 2,89[illegible]	...	Rs. 2,306
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 3,436	Mds 4,557	...	Mds 1,121
Amount	Rs. 3,566	Rs. 4,611	...	Rs. 1,045
SALT— Weight	Mds 35,319	Mds 21,619	Mds 13,700	...
Amount	Rs. 7,651	Rs. 4,2[illegible]5	Rs. 3,476	...
SEEDS— Weight	Mds 9,352	Mds 8,370	Mds 98[illegible]	...
Amount	Rs. 2,140	Rs. 2,34[illegible]	...	Rs. 200
SUGAR— Weight	Mds 3,293	Mds 5,424	...	Mds 2,131
Amount	Rs. 1,667	Rs. 2,927	...	Rs. 1,260
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 117,918	Mds 95,686	Mds 22,232	...
Amount	Rs. 36,86[illegible]	Rs. 37,472	...	Rs. 605
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 275,111	Mds 214,775	Mds 60,336	...
Amount	Rs. 100 78[illegible]	Rs. 89,176	Rs. 11,602	...

THE SWAT CANAL OURAGE.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, a Lahore paper, in an "Extra" published on February 28, gives the following account of a serious outrage on the Frontier:—

We have received the following account of the Swat Canal outrage. On the 18th of last November Lieutenant Jacob, R.E., Executive Engineer, accompanied by Lieutenant Shone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, arrived at Abazai. Work on the Canal was commenced on the 28th idem. From this date up to the 8th of December the number of labourers employed gradually increased to a daily average of some 500. Most of these slept in the neighbouring villages, but three different gangs of Hazara men, Peshawaris and Mazbis, were encamped in tents immediately under the walls of the Fort. On Sunday, the 3rd of December, the two former gangs, finding it inconvenient to carry their tools backwards and forwards every day, removed their camp to the works, about one and a half mile from the proposed head of the Canal and some 150 yards from the village of Abazai Banda. There were in all four tents, three pitched close together in a line, containing some 60 coolies in the pay of one Timar Khan, a Peshawari contractor, and the fourth containing coolies from Hazara (Afghanistan) in the pay of a contractor name Haidar. At about 3 A. M. on the 9th of December after the moon had risen, all three tents of the Peshawari camp were secretly surrounded. One man, evidently armed with a *karabin* loaded with several slugs, fired low into the centre tent: this must have been the signal for a general attack, for it appears that all three tents had their ropes cut and thrown down simultaneously. The unfortunate coolies were caught like birds in a net, and as each cried for mercy or help, he was slashed at through the tent cloth; the night was dark, and most of the injuries were face and head wounds. Of the 65 inmates—there were besides the coolies, a banya, three cooks, and a subadar—8 were killed outright and 25 wounded with more or less severity. After the butchering, the camp was robbed of almost everything it contained, the value of the stolen property being variously estimated at from Rs. 250 to some Rs. 940; the former figure being probably the more correct. The Hazara tent was not attacked. The raiders were for the most part men of the But-Kor branch of the Asil clan of the Utman Kheyl tribe, and are believed to have been about 100 in number,—70 belonging to the Ambar district in the trans-Swat country, and 30 to Laman, a cis-Swat village. The causes of this outrage are said to be known to Government, but have not been disclosed. It is believed in official circles that the motives which prompted this dastardly crime were of an entirely local nature, and quite unconnected with the existing complications on the Kohat side of the Peshawar district. We hope shortly, however, to be in possession of all details. The survey and other work in connection with the Canal is being duly proceeded with under carefully considered arrangements for protection, and the measures to be taken for the punishment of the offenders are, we hear, being attentively weighed.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

CALCUTTA, 4TH MARCH.

Sir John Strachey is permitted to resign the Civil Service, with effect from the 14th of December 1876.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Mr. J. Macfarlan, a Bombay Civilian now on furlough, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster General, Bengal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

The House of Commons, after a long debate, have negatived by 170 against 56 votes a motion brought forward to withdraw from the declaration of Paris, signed by the European Powers in 1856, for the abolition of privateering in time of war.

Lord George Hamilton (Under-Secretary of State for India), in reply to a series of questions put by Sir George Campbell, said the title of *Kaiser*, as applied to Her Majesty in India, was Arabic and not German.

With reference to a new summer residence for the Viceroy of India, he said that it had already been decided to build one at Simla.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald (Deputy Comptroller General in the Financial Department of the Government of India), he said, had simply chosen to spend a year's leave in the service of the Khedive in carrying out Mr. Goschen's scheme for the re-organisation of the finances of Egypt.

THE OLDHAM ELECTION.

Mr. Heddert, the Liberal candidate, has, after a closely contested election, been selected to fill the vacant seat for Oldham.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In compliance with a special request from the Colonies, Col. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been ordered to proceed to Australia to advise as to the best means of improving the defences there.

The reason assigned for the British ironclad fleet quitting the Piræus is that the state of politics does not require its presence in the East.

THE TURKISH ELECTIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3RD MARCH.

The elections commenced here yesterday and Parliament is convoked for the 12th inst. The Cretans have refused to send Deputies.

THE INDIAN TRANSPORTS.

PORT SAID, 2ND MARCH.

The Indian Transport Crocodile passed the Canal, homeward bound from Bombay, on the 1st inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Java, homward bound from Kurrachee, &c., passed yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH. NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	56,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	12 000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	6,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton..	11,000	do.
Do. do do. Surats..	13.000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	895 000	do.
Do. do. Surats	33,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	31,000	do.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.

In the Manchester market there has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 7½d.
8½ lbs do.	8s.
40s Mule Twist..................	0s 11½d.
3 per cent Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872......	106⅝
Bar Silver........................	56½

The sum of £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES and Staff left Multan on the 26th ultimo *en route* for Sind, and travel by rail to Bhakkar.

THE *Madras Times* calls Mr. Shantaram Narayen "a Parsee;" what are we to call the Ramasamys and Shamasamys of Madras?

PATHARGATTA is said to be the name of the place in the Terai where Sir Jung Bahadoor died. Fuller accounts of the event will, probably, be published shortly.

THERE will be, the *Pioneer* says, a great Polo Tournament at Meerut during the race week. Eleven regiments are going to send teams to compete. The matches will be played on the 12th, 14th, and 16th of March.

THE Begum of Bhopal has issued invitations to a series of entertainments which she purposes giving at Bhopal in honour of the assumption, by Her Majesty the Queen, of the title of Empress of India. The entertainments will extend over a week.

BRIGADIER GENERAL KEYES, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, was expected at Multan on the evening of the 24th, having been summoned there by the Commander-in-Chief regarding some frontier matters which are under consideration.

THE bamboo, which is said to seed only once every half century, has just flowered and seeded in the Guddalur jungles; and thousands of the starving ryots from the Gundlepet and adjoining taluks in Mysore are now subsisting on this "bamboo rice."

A COMPANY has been started, called the "Cachar Native Joint Stock Company, Limited," with a capital of one lakh, to be divided into four thousand shares of Rs. 25 each, for the purpose of opening a tea garden in Kachar. The shares of the Company will be held entirely by natives.

A STORY comes from Madras that when the question was asked of a wealthy native why the authorities did not make the owners take the rice away from the beach, where the bags of it are piled up in huge heaps, before it got bad enough to breed a pestilence, he smiled and said—whether truly or not cannot be known—that the authorities did not harass the owners because the owners were the authorities.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN was received in open Durbar, at Government House Calcutta, on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Maharaja was received by an Aide-de-Camp and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and presented *nazars* of one hundred and one gold mohurs on behalf of himself and his son, who was also presented to the Viceroy. Salutes of thirteen guns, fired from the Fort, announced the arrival and departure from Government House of the Maharaja.

THE editor of the *Indian Daily News* makes the following announcement in his issue of Thursday last:—"Owing to family and other reasons, Mr. Wilson relinquishes for a time the editorship of this journal. But he cannot depart, even temporarily, without thanking many friends for great kindness at all times and for warm sympathy on some special occasions. It is no new thing for him to have to thank friends both personal and public, both European and native, for much support and encouragement. In cases to which he does not desire to allude more specifically, Mr. Wilson would still desire to mention that through the kindness of sympathysing friends he has not been allowed to incur any monetary loss, and he wishes very heartily to thank all friends for their interest, sympathy, and support. He trusts that his capacity to serve the public will not fail during his absence; and that the arrangements made for the efficient management of this paper will be satisfactory to the subscribers and the public." Mr. Wilson left Calcutta with his family a few days ago.

THE *Pioneer* has devoted a column of remarks on Sir Jung Bahadoor's career, from which we extract the following:—"The death of Jung Bahadoor is an event which may develope consequences of the largest importance, and one which Englishmen in India, quite irrespective of these, must regret. Sir Jung's policy may have been, as some people contend, prompted by self-interest rather than true friendship for us, but the sneer has not much point. . . . . . Up to the present day we are shut out of Nepal in a way which is neither in harmony with the position taken up on this continent by the representatives of the Empress of India, nor with the principles of a sound policy on the part of the English Government as regards Nepal itself. For the exclusion cuts both ways. The Nepalese remain as ignorant of the true character of the British rule in India, as we of the peaks and passes our surveyors would so gladly explore. And such ignorance may some day be a source of considerable political danger. Acute and well-informed observers, indeed, have fixed the period of that danger at the occurrence of the very event we have now to deplore. On the death of Jung Bahadoor, such men have said, the Nepalese will break out of control and insist upon a raid into the plains. Probably they may not even dream of the conquest of India, but their knowledge of the manner in which that country is governed now is so imperfect, that they are not able to understand why they should not go in for an extension of empire. Runoodeep Sing, K.C.S.I., knows better, of course; but will he be able to hold in the Nepalese, if they have been looking forward to the decease of their late master as an epoch to be celebrated by a tumultuous rush into Hindustan?"

WITH regard to the late loss of life among the pilgrims at Ajoodhia the *Pioneer* makes the following statement:—"Further details of the loss of life among the pilgrims at Ajoodhia rather expand than contract our information of yesterday. This year there fell, on the 25th February, (once in 50 years or so is the recurring period), an extraordinary religious gathering at Ajoodhia. Every one knew it was to be; and every one in authority, we should have supposed, would have prepared for an 'ugly rush.' There was an ugly rush of a million or so. What preparations the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad made to meet it will doubtless be reported to his superiors; we should not be surprised to learn that he never visited Ajoodhia till the fatal morning of Sunday last, nor sent any of his district staff. A body of police and their superintendent were of course present; but we wonder what would happen if, at the approach of the Magh Mela at Allahabad, or of the annual Hurdwar fair, the Magistrate left everything to the police. And yet why should we wonder? What happened on the 25th at Ajoodhia? Why, this. The gods, having it all their own way, singled out some 60 pilgrims, men, women, and children, and at their leisure squeezed the life out of them in the narrow Ajoodhia lanes, as they struggled down at the early morning, at the appointed hour, to the bathing ghats. Rumour runs the number into hundreds, but the modest 60, of which there is no doubt, is sufficient. We reserve further comment till we see the official explanation which the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad and the Inspector-General of Oudh Police will doubtless be called upon to give. That deaths will occur in a crowd in spite of every precaution we all know. But what precutions, we ask, *were* taken on this extraordinary occasion, by strenthening the police force, or by the Magistrate's personal supervision, to avert accidents such as this which has resulted in a most lamentable loss of life?"

BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.—The third of the Wilson Philological Lectures will be delivered in the University Hall this afternoon at 5-15.

ACTING APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Charles Cook has been nominated to act as Head Assistant to the Quarter Master General of the Army, in lieu of Honorary Lieutenant C. Tyler, proceeded to England.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 24th February was 52 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet and 3 tenths.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Narayen Coosajee, the tindal of a *muchwa*, or a country boat, was on Saturday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for carrying a greater number of passengers than he is licensed to carry.

THE UNITED SERVICE LIBRARY AT POONA.—Mr. Vongeyer, who has been in charge of this Institution for some years past, has been removed, and Mr. J. Henson, late of the Government Secretariat, and a pensioner, has been appointed to succeed him.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Esplanade on view of the body of Rustomjee Fakeerjee. Deceased was a compositor in the printing establishment of the *Times of India* office. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

WORKING HARD.—Mr. Robertson, the Acting Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, who recently arrived at Poona from Sholapoor, and whose hands are full of work in connection with the prevailing distress and scarcity in the districts under his supervision, has decided, we learn from our Poona correspondent, not to remove his office establishment to Mahableshwur this year. Mr. Robertson visited Dhond and is using his best endeavours in investigating of the distress and misery in the Southern Division of the Presidency.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Najoo Ramjee buggy driver, for working his horse in Parsee road, the animal being in a very emaciated state, and having two incised wounds on the belly, was fined Rs. 10. Mahadoo Jatteo, grain dealer, for working his bullocks in Abdool Rumon street, both animals being lame, was fined Rs. 10. Mahadoo Bylali, buggy driver, for working his horse in Medow street, the animal having on inciced wounds on the belly, was fined Rs. 3. Suddoo Succram, cart driver, for working his bullock in Duncan road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 3. Krishna Lttoo, cart driver, for working his bullock in Bholswar road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS BETWEEN POONA AND SATTARA.—A correspondent writing from Sattara on the 1st instant, says:—The Traveller's bungalow at Sheerwul, is a very pleasant place, the garden is well attended to, and the arrangements comfortable and satisfactory. The bungalow at Coutta is of no account but there is a very good and attentive Mahomedan messman. The bungalow at Sattara, however, is still more pleasant being situated on an elevation; the garden is beautifully laid out, and the flowers looked really lovely. These bungalows are under the care of the P. W. Department, and reflect great credit on Major Lee the Executive Engineer. I must tell you that there is a beautiful croquet ground in the compound of the Sheerwul bungalow, the handiwork of Mr. Sparkes, the sub-Engineer in Charge.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.—An inquest was held on Saturday at H. M.'s Common Jail on view of the body of Hurree Narayen. Deceased was a prisoner admitted into the Jail on the 11th January last, under a sentence of two months' hard labour by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. He was employed as a sweeper in the trial yard of the Jail premises, and was confined in one of the cells in that yard. Deceased complained of a pain in the stomach on the day previous for which he was attended to by the medical assistant belonging to the Jail Hospital, after which deceased attended to his work as usual. On the night following he complained of a pain in the chest, and expired about midnight. The inquest stands adjourned for the result of the *post mortem* examination of the body that was ordered by the Coroner.

HOW TO BOIL WATER WITHOUT A PATENT.—If any of our friends want to get a pint and a half of water boiled, all they have to do is to get forty looking-glasses and so arrange them that the rays of the sun shall be reflected from them all to the vessel containing the water. So we learn from accounts in the Bombay papers of "Novel Experiments with Solar Heat." Bombay is to be credited with this interesting discovery.—*Bombay Guardian.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S s.s. VENETIA, Captain C. G. Perrins, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr John Skinner, Mr Patrick Campbell, Mr Joseph Harley.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs C A Turner, Miss Hodgkinson, Mr G A Kittredge, Mr E T Partridge, Capt H H Cole, R E, Lady Garth, Miss Garth, Capt and Mrs Sewell and child, Major and Mrs Mayne, Miss Hailey, Mr E Clifford, Capt C A Bayley, Mr S Macdonald, Mr H S Thomas, Mr H M Bancock, Mr H A Mangles, Mr W Bruegmann.

FOR VENICE.

Mrs J S Douglas and infant, Mr and Mrs W G Hall, A Lady and Gentleman and child, Dr and Mrs J M Cunningham, Mr Frank Whitney, Capt and Mrs G Gilling, Mr and Mrs C L Kerr, Mr Edward Walker, Mr S Cooke, Mr G Schmer, Mr J F Harrison, Mr G Giertsen, Mr Dady D Ghandy, Mr and Mrs J L Parker.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON Saturday night, when the performance given by the little Royal English Bouffe troupe was Lecocq's famous operatta "La Fille de Madame Angot," Grant Road Theatre was filled in every part, and a portion of the stalls had actually to be reserved for several people who were unable to find accommodation in the dress circle. The peculiarity of Lecocq's *chef d œuvre* is that all the airs are pretty, and some of them are so catching that when the brain is filled with what it fondly believes to be serious thought, they keep flitting and jigging through it like mischievous sprites. At one time in London the Conspirators' chorus, Clairette's emphatic declaration about her being unmistakably the daughter of Madame Angot, and Madame Lange's waltzing invitation to the soldiers in her houses to choose their partners and dance, were whistled by every street boy; and such was the success of Saturday evening's performance that we may expect the Madame Angot music to be popular for some time to come in every degree of society. The performance was not without defects, but these arose chiefly from the smallness of the company and not from mistakes of individual performers. The plot of the opera is briefly this. A certain Madame Angot had a daughter born in Constantinople. When she returned to Paris she died in poverty. The good-natured people of the neighbourhood thereupon resolved to take charge of the little girl, who grew up known as Clairette, the Daughter of the Market. In time they chose a husband for her, old Pomponette the barber, whom she respects but does not love nearly so much as she does a fickle young man from Brittainy called Ange Pitou, a singer of mischievous political ballads. At the time the play opens Clairette is about to be married to Pomponette, who is dressed with the magnificence becoming the perruquier of the district. While the market people are complimenting her upon the occasion, Ange Pitou enters. The market folks upbraid him, and then he manages to get hold of Clairette and tell her that if she marries anybody else but him he will die. They suggest several devices to get the marriage put off, and at last she hits upon one, which is nothing less than to sing in the open air a Republican song which is certain to procure her arrest. When the market folks re-assemble they jeer at Ange Pitou, who has meanwhile been tampered with by a high functionary called Larivandiere, and call upon him for a song. He will neither sing against Larivandiere nor against Madame Lange, with whose name and Larivandiere's scandal has been busy; but suddenly Clairette bursts out from her little shop and sings the feared political song, whereupon she is arrested, and the scene breaks up in confusion. In Larivandiere's house Clairette meets Madame Lange, who was in childhood known to her as Amaranthe. They recognise each other, and Madame Lange asks her how she could be so unkind as to sing against her character in public. Clairette says she did not know that her old friend Amaranthe and Madame Lange were one and the same person; whereupon they become good friends again and sing duets about the happy days of childhood. Ange Pitou comes in to ask Madame Lange for Clairette's release, and the latter has to hide herself. Madame has a strong love for the Britain minstrel, and succeeds in winning him over to her side. Some political conspirators next appear on the scene, and Ange Pitou is told to stand aside and say nothing. The conspirators have scarcely finished their song before some military appear, and the leader enters to arrest the traitors. But Madame is equal to the occasion. She talks him over, and finally invites him to join her in a dance. Meanwhile old Pomponette has been arrested for having Clairette's political song in his pocket, this being Madame Lange's way of getting the barber out of Clairette's way. After all this, Clairette hears of Ange Pitou's flirtations with Madame Lange and determines to be revenged upon them both as sure as she is the daughter of Madame Angot. Madame Lange and Ange Pitou are inveigled to a *fête*, where they are both discovered and ridiculed by Clairette and her companions. An amusing scene of recrimination takes place between Madame and Clairette. Finally they make it up, Clairette renouncing the faithless poet and telling Madame Lange she is welcome to him, while she repents her wavering from the barber and makes Pomponette happy by accepting him once more. Although this sprightly plot the music is bewitching, there being scarcely a single air that does not possess something fascinating. Miss May, as the heroine of the play, looked well, played well and sang well. Her declaration of her intention to be avenged upon Ange Pitou was particularly vivacious, and the song at this part was loudly applauded. Mrs. Vernon made a very good Madame Lange. She sang her "woman's rights" song with a good deal of animation and fire; and the "happy childhood" duet between her and Clairette, and her song in the drawing room where she invites her visitors to dance, were both good. She looked exceedingly *piquant* in her peasant dress, in the scene where she and Clairette have their angry *rencontre*, and fairly shared the honours of the evening with her pretty little rival. Ange Pitou played and sang very well, and was frequently applauded. The other performers did what little they had to do satisfactorily, although one or two had a tendency to play the mountebank for the benefit of the gods. The smallness of the company injured the play in several places—for instance, the conspirators' chorus had to be sung chiefly by Ange Pitou and Madame Lange, although obviously these people should have stood aside and left the conspirators to themselves. But the chorus is the weakest part of the company, and it is probable that if the exigencies of the play had not been sacrificed so that the principal performers might always practically be their own chorus the play would have been much less successful than it was. Of Madame Tascas' playing we cannot say too much. Her indefatigableness and her execution are alike astonishing. In the pieces which she performed on this occasion—an arrangement of "Rigoletto" by Liszt, and a Caprice by Wolenhaupt and Ronville's Eclat galop—she showed the most marvellous dexterity, her fingers seeming to fly over the keys so fast that it was impossible to tell, now how some marvellous ripple was produced, or again some wonderful chord which crashed up through the original air. "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be repeated to-morrow night. Taking it all in all, it is an excellent performance, and should be seen. The Royal English Opera Bouffe Company are doing excellent work to relieve the tedium of Bombay life and ought to be rewarded.

PHEROZESHAW POTTERY WORKS.

A NEW and very useful and ornamental industry was opened on Saturday at Naigaum, near the Dadur station, by Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Ratnagur and Company, who have established Pottery Works there. These works are situated at Naigaum and are personally superintended by Mr. Pherozeshaw, one of the partners of the above-named firm. This young Parsee has travelled in India, and visited China, England and America, and has carefully studied the art of pottery in all its branches. For the last three years he has spared neither money nor trouble to establish this new branch of industry in Bombay, and by his perseverence has at least succeeded in opening his Pottery Works. A large number of invitations were issued during the week, to which a large number responded. Amongst those who were present, we observed, Messrs. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., C. Genne, Rienzi Walton, Martin Wood, Grattan Geary, H. Wynford Barrow, W. C. Rowe, Crisp, G. S. Lynch, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Hon. M. A. Rogay, Messrs. C. N. Cama, Framjee N. Patel, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Eduljee Rustom jee, Dady M. Limji, K. K. Puntakee F. B. Vaco, D. M. Lalcaca Muncherjee H. Cama, Shapoorjee Jeewanjee, Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, D. F. Cama, James Bapty, Dadabhoy Byramjee Banajee, J. Duxbury, T. Blaney, H. Rogers, J. Alcock, B. Crossdale, H. Robottom, and several other European and native gentlemen. In the hall of the building were exhibited several specimens of pottery, consisting of vases, flower pots, jugs, jars, smoking chilams, cups, saucers, pillars, figures, &c. Most of these were admired, as they showed the taste and skill of the native artizans, whose handiwork they were. The artizans are chiefly from Cutch; and a gentleman suggested that the enterprising firm should employ a few hands from Sind, who are reputed to be the best workmen in this art in India. The works will remain open for public inspection for a week, giving an opportunity for Europeans or natives, who are so inclined to visit the works.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who was requested to preside and open these interesting Pottery Works, said—GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested to open these Pottery Works and in doing so to-day, it affords me very great pleasure to speak a few words about them. The idea of starting these works originated with Mr. Pherozshaw Pestonjee Meher Homjee, about two years ago, and it was heartily taken up by his partners, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnaghur and Mr. Burjorjee Khodadad Iranee, and you now see around you the results of their industry, their patience and perseverance; but it is to the fostering care, of Mr. Pherozshaw especially that these works owe their present success, and they are therefore aptly named after him. Natives of this county are remarkably backward in opening up new sources of wealth, by starting new work useful and productive like these, and I think Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnaghur and Co. deserve the best thanks of the public for the example they have set and the time and attention they have so profitably employed in attempting to produce earthern ware, equal to the best that we can get from China, England and other countries. Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnaghur & Co. are not potters by profession, and it is therefore the more creditable to them that they have devoted their leisure hours to promote works of such usefulness to the country. Gentlemen, you have all seen the fruits of their labour, and you will, I am sure, agree with me in thinking that they have made a successful beginning. It must be a source of great gratification to them to see their industry rewarded with your approval and commendations to-day, and I hope they will receive adequate public support. The finish of some of the articles we see around us speaks well of the industry and perseverance of their makers, considering that they are mostly unskilled in the profession. The glazed jars, water jugs, and other articles both ornamental and useful are nearly models of perfection; and I am assured that they are as durable and serviceable as it is possible to make them, and I am also assured that the clay used in their manufacture is superior to that which is ordinarily used by potters in Bombay. Numerous trials had, I am told to be made to find the best clay suited for their purposes, and incessant and tedious and expensive experiments had to be made before determining the quality and quantity of the ingredients that it is necessary to mix with the clay to produce really serviceable articles. Attempts have, as we knows been made in other parts of India to imitate the earthen ware of England and China, but hitherto most of these attempts have unfortunately proved futile; and it is gratifying to us to see that Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnaghur and Co. have met with more than the average amount of success. I trust they will receive public support. With these observations I declare the Perozshaw Pottery Works open. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee then said that the ultimate success of these works would depend mostly upon the amount of public support they receive, but if any orders be given they would be executed with care and attention. He concluded his speech by presenting a shawl to Mr. Pherozesha.

Dr. Blaney then called upon the public to patronise these new works, and wished that there might be many more such industries opened in all ports of the Indian Empire.

Mr. Rienzi Walton, as an engineer and an amateur artist, gave it as his opinion that the specimens exhibited in the hall and in the building were very creditable to the firm which had turned them out. They manifested great taste in the various designs as exhibited on the specimens before the visitors. In fact, he was agreeably surprised to see such exquisite workmanship in this room; and the more so when he went round and saw the works done by native hands and baked and glazed by them under native superintendence. Mr. Walton spoke in very eulogistic terms of the enterprising spirit of the manufacturers, and wished that every encouragement should be given them.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy C. Rutnaghur then came forward and spoke as follows:—Mr. Byramjee and gentlemen.—Allow me on behalf of myself and my copartners to tender our best thanks to you Sir, for kindly taking the trouble to open these works and to you all for your having so kindly responded to our invitations. We have done our best, and I need hardly assure you that we will continue to do our best to merit the public support. We are fully alive to the defects of some of our wares, but you will please remember that our establishment is still in its infancy, and we therefore crave your forbearance and kind indulgence, and fully trust to be able to improve the works as much as we can.

The whole of the visitors then went round and inspected the articles. Some purchases were made on the spot by a few of the visitors.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Saturday, in the Secretariat. There were present H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse (Governor of Bombay), President, the Honorables A. Rogers, J. Gibbs, the Advocate General, Major General M. K. Kennedy, E. W. Ravenscroft C. S. I., Nacoda Mahomed Ali Ragay, Donald Graham, Rao Bahadur Becherdass Ambaidass C. S. I., Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and Col. W. C. Anderson.

THE NEW COTTON FRAUDS PREVENTION BILL.

The Council proceeded to the further consideration of the New Cotton Frauds Prevention Bill No. I. of 1877.

A long discussion took place on Section 14 with reference to the alteration in that clause introduced by Mr. S. S. Bengalee and on other matter which, owing to pressure on our space, we shall publish to-morrow. After which H. E. the President moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—As the proposal for the third reading has now been brought before the Council, I beg, in accordance with the notice I gave at the last meeting, to say I cannot agree to it as the Bill at present stands. The principles on which my opposition is based have been repeated several times. We had the orders of the Secretary of State to modify the Act where its provisions were found to be too stringent, and *vice versa*. I do not think the Council has acted up to those orders at all; we have, on the contrary, introduced an entirely new principle. According to the old Act, when fraud was detected, the individual who committed the fraud was to be punished, and cotton could only be confiscated after conviction took place. The words of the old Act, IX. of 1863 are perfectly plain on the point. I will read the section. It says, "all cotton which is adulterated or deteriorated or fraudulently mixed, or perceptibly increased in weight and forming the subject of such conviction, shall be confiscated." According to the present Bill, I do not see that any such conviction will be at all necessary. All that will be necessary will be for an Inspector to get a Magistrate to form an opinion that certain cotton has been adulterated with the intention of defrauding somebody or other, and that cotton will be immediately confiscated, or one of the minor punishments included under the 14th section will be inflicted. The great change of principle consists in this, that whereas under the old law an individual committing a fraud is punished and his cotton confiscated, under the new law the cotton will be confiscated, or cleaned and so on as laid down in section XIV., and the loss will fall entirely on the person in whose possession the cotton is found. It is true that he may, according to section 23 of the Act, have his remedy in a Civil Court against the person who may have adulterated and from whom he may have bought the cotton, but, as I have said before, the adulteration may have taken place in the 4th, 5th or 6th hand before the cotton came into the hand of the present possessor, and it would be simply impossible for him to recover damages. I conceive that the old scope of the present Bill differs from that of the old legislation on the subject in this, that as the Hon. Col. Anderson said the other day, it declares bad cotton contraband. It is the object of this legislation to prevent bad cotton getting into the market, and I do not think that in passing the Bill now before us we are at all carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State. Moreover, I consider this Council, in proceeding on such a principle in legislating, are going far beyond their real province; that in matters of this kind the Trade should certainly take care of itself. On these grounds, I oppose the third reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Then you say there should be no legislation, and that the old Act should be repealed. If the trade should take care of itself, that means there should be no law and no establishment, that is the simple meaning.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—I did not mean to oppose the third reading, but as Mr. Rogers is going to vote against it, I will vote with him. I have already explained my objections to the new principle that has been introduced, and I will not add more. I agree in the main with what Mr. Rogers has said. I think there is a good deal of difference between this and the old Act; and I prefer the old Act as compared with this. I should like to say a word or two with reference to the motives of those who have voted against cotton legislation both in this Council and out of it. It is a great mistake, as I have already pointed out, to suppose that the merchants have any particular personal interest in the matter; that is, as regards the old Act and the form of the present Bill as originally introduced. Speaking for myself as a merchant, I may say it was a matter of perfect indifference to me whether the Bill, as introduced, passed or not; but I came forward as on a public question, not only of great importance in itself, but as involving a principle which might be applied to any article of trade. And I came forward feeling that, by reason of practical experience and training, I was entitled to express an opinion upon it though personally it was a matter of utter indifference to me whether the Bill passed or not. This new Bill as it stands now is different, and I think it my duty to vote against it and to oppose it in every way I can.

The Hon. Mr Ravenscroft—I did not intend to make any observations on the Bill at this stage, but as the third reading has been opposed by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, and as Mr. Graham has also made a few remarks with reference to the general objections that have been urged against the Bill and the action that has been taken by myself personally, I feel bound in fairness to myself to make a few observations. The general objections that have been taken to the Bill by those whom Mr Graham so worthily represents are that it is opposed to the principles of free trade, that the present Act has been entirely useless, and that cotton has reached Bombay in a purer state from those districts where the Act has not been in operation than from where it has been most rigorously enforced. To those three allegations, as I have said before, I offer my entire opposition. I maintain that the Act has done good, and though I have been called upon to prove that assertion, I say that no proof is requisite at all. It is notorious that cotton has very much improved since the introduction of the Act, and the merchants had the same opportunities, by means of the railroads and telegraph, of improving cotton before 1863 as they have had since, and therefore it is sufficient for me to prove that cotton has very much improved since 1863, which I think is universally admitted. The next point which has been urged is that cotton comes down to Bombay as pure from Berar, Bhownuggur, Kattywar States, and other places where the Act is not in operation as it is grown in the Bombay Presidency where the Act is in force. Of course, if that could be proved, it would be a strong argument against the necessity of maintaining the Act; but as I have repeatedly urged, in those districts where the Act is not in force a system of supervision is maintained which I do not hesitate to say is very much stricter and more conducive to the production of pure cotton than any action that can be taken under Act IX. of 1863. Bhownuggur was particularly spoken of as one of the places famous for its very pure cotton, and it was urged that in other parts where the Act is not in operation, there was as good cotton as could be obtained anywhere. These statements appear to have attracted the attention of Mr. Percival and he writes to me from Sholapore volunteering the following information,—"With reference to Mr. Bythell's letter in the *Gazette*, I cannot help telling you that cotton at Bhownuggur is inspected with more care and more authority than at most British ports. If you wish for particulars, they can easily be obtained by asking the Joint Administrators for a return of the fines inflicted during last year." Then, as regards Wadwan, I have been informed by those who have had knowledge of the supervision of cotton that much the same sort of system exists there. That does away with what would at first sight appear to be a very strong argument of the opponents of the Bill. My friend Col. Anderson, at the last meeting of the Council very properly quoted a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Comerce, written in the year 1873, from which it appears that through the Resident at Hyderabad a system was introduced into Berar for the improvement of cotton and the prevention of adulteration, compared to which any steps that have been taken in this Presidency are a more flee bite. Perhaps my honourable friend Mr. Graham will explain, as he represents the Chamber of Commerce, how what is fair for one district is not fair for another, and how what is sauce for the Berar goose is not sauce for the Bombay gander. They do all they can to interfere with the liberty of the subject in the Berar, which they know could not be obtained in the Bombay Presidency, and then they are sufficiently inconsistent to come before this Council and urge that what we purpose to do is contrary to Free Trade. Perhaps if my friend Mr. Graham will explain under what circumstances that letter was written he will confer a benefit on the members of the Council. My friend Mr. Becherdass Ambaidass has taken a very prominent part in urging the impropriety of the Cotton Frauds Act, and the translation of a paper dated April 1874 has been put into my hands from which it appears that his *moonim*, who I understand from him is still in his service, headed a committee in Wadwan in urging the *Karbaree* of the Native Chief there to put in force a system of supervision compared to which the system of supervision in the Bombay Presidency is very lax. I am glad at all events that his conversion to his present views does not date very far back, perhaps he will be good enough to explain why what is fair in Kattywar is unfair in other parts of British India. I do not know that there are any other points which require particular notice, or whether it is worth while my making any comment on a statement which I saw this morning in a leading article of one of the local journals in which it was asserted that at the close of 1874, when I took short leave to England, I availed myself of the opportunity to agitate in favour of the maintenence of the Cotton Frauds Act and eventually was sufficiently fortunate to induce Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State to overrule the opposition of the Commission which sat in 1874, and also the opposition of the Bombay Government. It is sufficient for me to say with regard to this, that at that time the Report of the Commission was not issued, neither was the decision of the Government of Bombay passed, so of course that disposes of the whole matter. It is not worth while my taking any further notice of the matter, but it is a subject of regret that a journal of repute, which is generally conducted with great ability, should impair its usefulness and lower its character by the publication of such unfounded statements. With these remarks, I beg to move that the Bill be read a third time.

The Hon. Becherdas Ambaidas—The principle of this bill is objectionable as it prejudicially affects trade. Although the subject of improvement on an important staple was twice widely discused at the meeting, I hardly think that volumes of Acts, European Agency in the districts, and the action of the Joint Administration at Bhownuggur would be of very material advantage. I have already said, and now repeat, that it is simply a question between buyers and sellers, whose self-interest may be relied upon, and I beg to maintain this my opinion and to give my reasons. Had the Cotton Frauds Department been effective, there would not have been the case of the ship Aurora, besides many cases of shipments of cotton, bales marked, new good Dhollerah, &c., which turned out in Liverpool to be nothing but rubbish, only realizing 2d. per lb., while fair cotton was selling at 5d. per lb. I further say that *Laria* cotton, the growth of Ahmedabad neighbourhood, which is of the finest description, strong and long staple, and very much liked in the home market had for some time commanded better price than Broach, and nearly as much as American, had it been respectable and not admixed with low cotton. Why should Ahmedabad Mills buy Jumbooseer in Broach districts and pay higher prices in addition to commission charges and railway carriage, in preference to buying at the door where grown? I now point out that had the European agency been the cause of improvement why did the cotton sent by the agents from the respective districts, turn out of different qualities and have to be thrown out of bargain by the Arbitrators here, and why was the penalty inflicted upon the shipments of cotton which turned out different in class and character on arrival in Liverpool market? The agency may by some be considered beneficial, but in my idea it is doing no material good even to the agents, since they have to pay higher prices than if cotton were allowed to come into Bombay market. This is indicated by the price quoted in the public journals, rates up-country being against those here, which are again ruling above the level of the Liverpool markets. The question may be asked, why is this so? It is because contracts are entered into at home long before the seed is sown, say for January, February, March, &c., delivery. It is alleged that Bhownuggur cotton has been improved by the action of the Joint Administration. This I do not deny, but at the same time no less credit is due to Palitana, where a superior quality of cotton is grown which sells at far better prices than Bhownuggur and close to that of Broach. Palitana is an independent place where there is no special supervision. In 1872 there was only a little difference, say Rs. 2 per candy, which offered no inducement for improvements, but now, when the difference is Rs. 15 and upwards per candy, a much better quality is brought to market. It is, therefore, evident that the price has much to do with improvements in the cultivation excepting at extraordinary times. It especially depends upon the purchasers to insist upon and stick to only receiving nothing but the quality which they require, as they are the best judges of their own wants. Section VI., giving despotic power to the inspector, is very vague, and if allowed to be passed in its present form, it will leave to the mercy of an individual the innocent buyers whom he can seriously injure and annoy. Therefore a check should be placed upon him similar to that in the last Salt Act. As to the opinion of my manager at Wadwan, I did not know of it till I heard at the last meeting, I cannot tell what was his reason. It might perhaps be through some one interested, as the Commission was sitting before that time. In making these observations, I wish to say that I have no feeling or prejudice in matter, but merely mention my views for the consideration of the Council.

The Hon. Donald Graham—The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft has asked me if I can explain the reason why the letter of the Chamber of Commerce about the Berar cotton was written. I am not acquainted with the circumstances beyond the explanation of them to be found here, but the letter seems to me perfectly reasonable. The Resident of Hyderabad seems to have shown that he had power to prevent the extension of the cultivation of Kandeish cotton in Berar, and he asked the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce about it, when the very natural reply was that the Berar cotton was better as it was, and that he should not permit the introduction of Kandeish cotton. The question of this Bill seems to me to be quite a different matter in principle. Perhaps, in respect of interference there may be something in common, but it seems to me to be quite a different thing approving of the action of an able and responsible officer, as this gentleman seems to have been, to establishing and supporting a deparment in which there is less responsibility and the members of which are certainly men of less experience and not of the same standing or responsible position. Some people say it was a kind of *coup d'etat* which was effected by Mr. Ashburner when Collector of Khandeish, and the Chamber of Commerce approved of what he did. I do not know how he did it, but he had some powers which he exercised, and he suddenly took away all the seed of Khandeish cotton and introduced Berar seed, which had a very good effect. As the result turned out, of course he deserved credit, but he took the responsibility upon himself and had it turned out otherwise, he would have been held responsible. I think their former action is quite consistent with the position the Chamber of Commerce has now taken up.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—Before this discussion closes, I beg your Excellency's permission to say a word about what has been said by those who oppose the passing of this Bill as to the legislation being against the principle of Free Trade. Being myself an advocate of Free Trade, I feel rather hurt when told that I am acting against my principles; but I do not think that in passing this Cotton Frauds Act we are acting at all against Free Trade. Lord Salisbury, in one of his speeches at Manchester laughed at the idea that Bombay Cotton Legislation had anything to do with Free Trade; and I think we might almost treat our opponents in the same way. For my own part, I believe that if all the circumstances of our cotton trade were placed before the best political economists in England, they would approve of all that we have been doing during the last three weeks. Mr. Bengalee added that he would put the legislation in this respect in the same category as the Factory Acts, and the Act relating to coal mines in England, which received the support of the warmest advocates of Free Trade. They had placed an impost on cotton of two annas per bale, which was nothing as compared to what was done in respect of the coal mines in England, and even this slight impost he should be very glad indeed, if the funds for working the Act would allow it, to see reduced. Of course, he was of opinion that the Indian export trade should be in every possible way free from imposts altogether, but in this case there was a choice between two evils, and he would rather have a small impost than have no legislation and no safeguard against the injurious consequences to the country arising from the action of mercenary and unprincipled dealers.

The Advocate General said there seemed to be some misapprehension with regard to the rights of an innocent purchaser and holder of adulterated cotton under the Bill. It seemed to be considered that he would have to go back to the primary adulterator of the cotton, but it would really be a case of vendee and vendor.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Then the immediate vendor might be a second innocent person, and he would have to go back to a third, and so on. I have a personal explanation to make in regard to my own connection with this business. It was remarked just now that I was in favour of having no legislation at all; that I thought the trade might take care of itself. I certainly am of that opinion; and in regard to the Bill now before us my principle is that I have no objection to legislation which punishes an individual who commits a fraud, but I do object to legislation in any shape which causes punishment in any form whatever to fall upon innocent person.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—During the discussions upon this Bill the words "Protection" and "Free Trade," in opposition to one another, have been made a kind of bugbear. The question is, what is Protection? I think it may be defined as protecting the trade in some article by placing obstacles in the way of competition in similar articles brought from a foreign country. Can this measure be described as one of that description. Cotton is one of the most valuable exports from Western India, and its value is settled by the price of American cotton, which is superior in its natural state and is brought into condition for market by skilled labour and intelligence superior to what can be applied in a general way in this country; and moreover the Government of that country, it appears, does not refrain from making use of protective Acts against adulteration. The cotton of India is very heavily weighted in the face of such a competition, and if by the ignorance or short-sightedness of the people it becomes deteriorated in value, it will eventually lose the market and occasion a very heavy national loss. It is true, the position of the exporting merchants are not so much affected by fluctuations in the price. Any increase in value will go almost entirely to the first producer the merchant takes profit whether the cotton is worth little or much his Competition may drive cotton as low as possible, and it does not really much matter to him whether he exports bad cotton or good; but it is matter which most materially affects the country, and any measure which will tend to increase the value of the exports from this country must be a legitimate subject for the consideration of Government. The legislation hitherto has been to a great extent ineffective from the extreme difficulty of proving fraudulent intention, and under the new form of this Bill by the amendment introduced by the Hon. S. S. Bengalee, this blot is removed.

H. E. the President remarked that the necessity for proof of fraudulent intention was not removed.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—I should rather say the requirement of proof of fraudulent intention against any particular person is removed. The character of the Act is changed, and the cotton, as I said a few days ago, becomes the culprit, and through the cotton the person by whom it is brought to its adulterated condition. The great blot of imprisonment in the old Act is removed by which a respectable native merchant might find himself wrongly imprisoned and would have to suffer the loss of his reputation, which would be a very serious thing. I do not say cases of false imprisonment would be likely, but still they might occur and the chance is removed by this Bill. In that respect, I believe the Act has been made less stringent, and in making the cotton the culprit and through that means indirectly reaching the person who adulterated it, I believe it has become more efficient. No doubt, at first some buyers may be careless; they will not know exactly how the Act works, but gradually it will be found they will become more and more careful, and each successive buyer will probably take some kind of guarantee or indemnification from the person who sold it. No doubt great differences of opinion exist as to the necessity for cotton legislation or not. In Bombay I believe the preponderance of opinion is against legislation in any form, but the same opinion does not exist entirely, I believe, in the cases of the heads of firms at Home. In fact, I know in one case the head of the firm at Home holds a very strong opinion about it. Up country here we find merchant after merchant giving opinions in favour of the Act. Mr. Cotton, of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., gives a strong opinion on its favour, which is quoted in the Report of 1872 73. Mr. Harrison, agent of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company in Dhollera, Mr. Roob, agent of the Mofussil Company, 7 native owners of presses in Guzeert give similar opinions in detail; and from the Southern Mahratta country, the only three European merchants in the district, Messrs. Robertson, Crystal and Loonan, all give strong opinions in favour of the Act. They may be wrong, and the other side may be wrong. At any rate, it is a matter of opinion, and where such very great interests are concerned, it is a fair matter for Government to exercise their powers, hear the opinions of both sides, and judge between them.

The votes were then taken on the motion that the Bill be read a third time which was carried by 6 to 4, the voting being

For	*Against.*
The Hon. J. Gibbs.	The Hon. A. Rogers.
" " Advocate Genl.	" " Ali Rogay.
" " Maj. Genl. Kennedy.	" " Donald Graham.
" " E. W. Ravenscroft.	" " Becherdass Ambaidass.
" " S. S Bengalee.	
" " Col. Anderson.	

The Council then adjourned.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BYCULLA HOTEL DISMISSED.

ON Friday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabboy Framjee, this case was called on for hearing, in which Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdur, the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, and Hormusjee Manockjee Mody were charged with wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement, criminal intimidation, criminal force, and also with the commission of the offences of theft, assault and defamation, preferred against them by a Parsee priest, named Bazonjee Cowasjee Minocher Homejee.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee (of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Jefferson appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Branson for the second defendant.

Mr. Inverarity, after stating briefly the circumstances of the case, which were the same as related in the information of the complainant that has already appeared in our columns, called the complainant.

Bazonjee Cowasjee Minocher Homejee, on being sworn, had his information read to him in the presence and hearing of the two defendants; and he then identified them as the parties alluded to.

Mr. Inverarity then called Sorabjee Dossbhoy Punthakee, who stated that he was the high priest attached to the Framjee Patell's Agiary at Mazagon, and remembered the 18th February last when the second defendant, with another Parsee, named Rutonjee Sorabjee, came to him and asked for leave to remove certain boxes and papers belonging to complainant. He referred them to complainant's father, who was in the Agiary, and after some conversation with the father, they went away. In cross-examination by Mr. Purcell, witness said that on the day in question, complainant returned to the Agiary about six o'clock in the evening.

At the conclusion of the examination of the above witness, Mr. Purcell asked permission to examine a Mr. Noran as a witness for the defence, as he was about to leave Bombay the next day for Madras. No objection was made by the counsel for the prosecution and his Worship acceded to the request.

Mr. James Noran deposed—I am a dealer in Australian horses, and have come to Bombay with some horses. I have been stopping at the Byculla Hotel since last October. I remember having tiffin in that Hotel along with other gentlemen on the 18th February last, about half-past one o'clock. I know Mr. Jeewanjee's room. There is an open doorway without a door only with a wooden partition all round; the partition is about five or six feet high. If there was the slightest noise in that room, it could be heard in the tiffin room. There is no obstacle whatever for one to walk in and out of Mr. Jeewanjee's room. I have often walked in and out of that room, and I never saw it closed. I have heard of nothing strange occurring in that room on the 18th instant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—After tiffin I went upstairs. There might have been plenty of people there without my noticing it. I generally sit on the right-hand side corner of the table at tiffin or at dinner. I cannot say that I had seen Jeewanjee on that particular day. I had often seen the second defendant in the Byculla Hotel with Jeewanjee.

The complainant was recalled, and was further examined for the prosecution by Mr. Inverarity. He was cross-examined by Mr. Purcell when he stated as follows:—I never carried on any correspondence with Jaijee, Mr. Pallonjee's widow. I never wrote or received a letter from her. I do not know her handwriting. I never told anybody that I received or carried on any correspondence with Jaijee. The first thing that Jeewanjee, the first defendant, did when I went to his hotel, was to order the second defendant to remove my handkerchief and papers from my pocket. Jeewanjee said, "hand me all the papers and letters you received from Jaijee." I said I had received none. I asked, then, what reason they had to suppose that I received letters from Jaijee. Jeewanjee said, "you know very well you got them, why do you deny?" There were no grounds to lead them to suppose that I was in good terms with that lady. (A letter being put into complainant's hands he said) I have never seen this letter before. I cannot read it as I cannot read Guzerati. I only know the letters of the Guzerati language. I swear that I cannot say what the writing on the first line is, or is intended to convey. I can only read the names in this letter. Bezonjee is the first name. The word before Bezonjee I cannot make out I have looked at the large letters on this newspaper, and am not able to make it out. I cannot write the Magistrate's name in Guzerati. I can do so in the Zend language. (After some time deponent writes the Magistrate's name in Guzerati.) The word marked on this letter given me to read is not a name, and therefore I canot read it. My father gave me these papers (produced) to keep in my *pugree*. These are memoranda of monies due by several Parsees. I cannot read it. All these papers which I now produce are what Jeewanjee took from me. I lived at Pallonjee's house for 16 or 17 days after his death. I do not know what sort of intimacy I entered into with that gentleman's widow on that occasion. These two letters (produced) were not handed over to the second defendant some time ago by me. On the 18th February last, my father was kept in seclusion at the fire temple he officiated to carry out the ceremony of Pallonjee's daughters. I was not sent for by Jeewanjee to make certain arrangements for the performance of that ceremony that my father had to perform. I am not aware that Hormusjee Mody was instructed to carry out these ceremonies. I entered into a room in the Hotel, but cannot say whether it opened towards the dining hall. I entered the Hotel from the Bellasis Road. I am not able to say whether the room I was taken into at the Hotel had a door or not. These letters (produced) were written to my father.

At this stage, his Worship stated that it was plain from the cross-examination of the witness that he was utterly unworthy of belief, and it would be a waste of public time to proceed with the case any further. The defendants were consequently discharged.

AN APPEAL IN THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S CASE.

THE Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent have been engaged at the High Court for some days past in hearing an appeal by the G. I. P. Railway Company (defendants and appellants), from a decree given by Mr. Justice Bayley in July 1876 in favour of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal (plaintiff and respondent). The Advocate General and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the G. I. P. Railway Company; and Mr. Latham, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the Begum of Bhopal.

The suit in the lower Court was brought to recover from the Railway Company Rs. 64,655 for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants not having delivered at the Hurda station the goods which were entrusted to them for carriage from the Byculla to Hurda station, in consequence of the burning of a railway waggon in November 1872, when the Begum came down to Bombay with some 250 men to be present at the investiture of the Star of India by the Duke of Edinburgh. In the property burnt by the fire, were jewels, precious stones, and gold and silver articles, of the total value of Rs 49,295; but his Lordship ruled that as the plaintiff had not declared their value or paid an increased charge of insurance, in accordance with section 10 of the Railway Act, she was not entitled to recover in respect of such articles. She was, however, declared entitled to recover the value of all articles which did not come within section 10 of the Act, such as clothes, bedding, furniture, cooking pots and pans, &c.; and a decree was given in her favour for Rs. 15,263, with costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. per annum until payment.

From that decree the Railway Company now appealed on the following grounds:—1. That the finding of the Judge that the loss sustained by the plaintiff was not occasioned by the acts or default of her agents or servants was against the weight of evidence. 2. That the Judge ought to have found that the loss sustained by the plaintiff was occasioned by the acts and default of her agents or servants, and not otherwise. 3. That the finding of the Judge that the plaintiff delivered to the defendants, and the defendants received from the plaintiff, the goods in the plaint mentioned, was against the weight of evidence. 4. That the Judge ought to have found that the plaintiff did not deliver to the defendants the goods mentioned or any part thereof. 5. That the Judge ought not to have made a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 15,263 and costs, &c. The appeal is still at hearing before their Lordships. The particulars of the case have already been published in these columns.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY'S MEETING.

ON Thursday evening last, the annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Society's rooms at Dhobie Talao at which the Right Reverend L. G. Mylne, D. D., the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Patron of the Society, presided. Every seat in the room was occupied by 8-30 o'clock, the time appointed for the meeting.

The meeting was opened by his Lordship reading the XIX. psalm and offering a prayer. After which the following abstract of the report of the Committee for the past year was read by the Rev. T. Carss, one of the secretaries of the Society:—

The work of the year under review has been marked by few incidents calling for special notice.

Our reports are records of work done, rather than of success achieved; yet we work on, feeling assured that in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.

When it was known that a great national durbar was to be held at Delhi for the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, a member of the Committee offered one hundred rupees to aid in sending a colporteur to sell Scriptures among the thousands who would be gathered together on that occasion. The Committee, deeming it advisable to engage in this work through the Punjab Auxiliary, at once put themselves in communication with it, transferring the donation, and offering to send a supply of Scriptures in the languages spoken in this part of India. The Punjab Auxiliary gladly co-operated with this Committee, and at once made arrangements for the vigorous prosecution of the work. We have not yet heard of the result.

The number of scriptures and portions issued during the year from the Society's Depot in Bombay amounted to 9,257, of which 1,514 were in the English language, 5,599 in Marathi, 1,021 in Guzerati, and 1,123 in other languages.

There have been sold from the Bombay Depot 5,955 copies and portions. This number compares favourably with the sales of the previous year, which amounted to 5,210 copies. 550 more Marathi New Testaments, and 228 more separate Gospels and Acts, were sold in 1876 than in the preceding year.

The proceeds of Scriptures sold in Bombay and at outstations amounted to Rs. 2,843-2-10. This is less than the amount realised by sales during the previous year by Rs. 24-3. As the number sold during the past year is greater than the sales in 1875, it is necessary to state, in explanation of the deficiency in the sum received, that, of the sales in 1876, upwards of 700 were Scripture portions sold at two annas and under two annas each. It ought also to be stated that in 1875 there had been large sales of English Scriptures.

The contributions for the year amounted to Rs. 2,087-3-3, of which Rs. 80 were received in January of the present year.

The contributions for 1876 fall short of those for the previous year by Rs 562 7 9.

The total receipts for the year were Rs. 9,415-1-0.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,572-11-1.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report the following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously:—Moved by Mr. C. E. Chapman, and seconded by the Rev. D. Mackichan, "that the report of which an abstract has now been read be adopted as the report of this Society, and published under the direction of the Committee."

The second resolution was moved by Captain G. W. Oldham and seconded by Mr. G. Manson, "that the following gentlemen be the office-bearers of this Auxiliary for the present year:—

Patron—The Lord Bishop of Bombay

President—The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.

Vice-Presidents—The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Brigadier-General R. Phayre, Captain G. T. Robinson, J. Sands (junior), Esq., Brigadier-General Gell.

Committee—N. Spencer (senior), Esq., Dr. F. G. Joint, R. E. Bickerdike, Esq., H. Conder, Esq., Lieut. Col. A. Davidson, Captain G. W. Oldham, J. B. Paterson, Esq., Dr. D. Macdonald, J. Jackson, Esq., W. F. Melvin, Esq., Lieut. R. S. Simpson, J. N. C. Beyts, Esq., Lieut.-Col J. H. White, Dr. W. P. Partridge, Major W. H. McCausland, W. Simpson, Esq., C. Tye, Esq. All ministers who are members of the Society are members of the Committee.

Secretaries and Treasurers—The Rev. D. C. Boyd and and the Rev. T. Carss."

His Lordship the Bishop then addressed the meeting. He said he had but a few words to say. The first thought which he would wish to express was that all their work in India was to be done in that spirit which the words of the report had suggested to them that evening, quiet perseverance under apparent external failure. He supposed that to watch the very few who had attempted to watch the work of God in the world it must be perfectly familiar that our Lord has two ways, to stimulate his people to exertion. One is to hear them speedily, the other is to answer never a word And as we have seen in the Gospel, he exacted from all who would derive any benefit some corresponding temper on their own part. We may have watched how in some cases he resisted the bestowal of his blessings from stage to stage in the progress of faith before he would grant what they desired. He shows his people that he will make demands upon them before he will hear their prayer, and that they must be content not to criticise his arrangements, not to enquire why he makes it a matter of so much more difficulty to hear and answer prayer in some cases. We must go on with a quiet confidence until we gain what we desire. It is true, then, that the Bible Society does not stand alone in this part of India. Our one business is to see that we are answering the Lord's demands. We may not criticise them, nor ask why he does not show us more fruits of our work, but we must take what he gives with thankfulness. We must hold out against two terrible jarring influences, which are ever blighting or striving to blight our work: one is the sheer mass of heathenism around us, and to my own mind, said the Bishop, nothing has been so appalling as the thought of the wickedness of that heathenism. One looks around here and one sees things going on so entirely as a matter of course in their own way. The habits of the people are apparently so utterly uninfluenced by anything we are trying to do. After a few remarks regarding the working of the Society his Lordship concluded his address by alluding to the valuable services the Revd. Mr. Boyd had rendered the Society as one of its secretaries, and stated that the Society would naturally suffer a great loss by Mr. Boyd's disconnection with the Bible Society. Referring during the evening to the late Major Candy, the Bishop said that he had met him many years ago in England and had conversed with him about Bombay, the city to which he was destined to take so much interest in later years.

The meeting was then brought to a close with the benediction offered by the Lord Bishop.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution was held on Saturday, 3rd March, in the Boys' School. There was a numerous attendance of friends and supporters of the schools, among whom were Sir Michael and Lady Westropp, Mr. Justice Pinhey and Mrs. Pinhey, the Rev. G. C. Reynell and Mrs Reynell, the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Captain Jervoise, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fletcher, the Rev. A. G. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Hynes, the Rev. D. Mackey and Mrs. Mackey, Mr. Moultrie, the Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre, Mr. T. F. Punnett, Mr. Jas. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Turner, Mrs. M. Wood, Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mr. Booker and several other ladies and gentlemen.

The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp having taken the chair, called on the Secretary (Rev. Chas. Gilder) to read the report, which we subjoin:—

REPORT FOR 1876.

In renewing their appeal to the sympathy and support of the Public the Committee of the Indo-British Institution feel encouraged by the circumstance that it has fully maintained its usefulness during the period embraced in the present Report.

The number of boarders on the 31st December was 78, equally divided between the two schools—being an increase of 7 on the previous year, and of 26 on the year 1874. Of these children there are 5 Europeans, 64 Indo-Britons, and 9 Native Christians. Only one child is fully paid for at the rate of Rs. 16 monthly, which is the actual outlay from the funds for each child; part payment varying from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 12 is received for 62 children; 1 child is maintained on the income from the Rev. Charles Green's Scholarship Fund; and 14 children are entirely supported from the gifts of the public.

During the year, 21 children were admitted, 13 were withdrawn, and 1 obtained employment.

There were, at the end of the 19 days-scholars year, on the roll,—of whom 7 were boys and 12 girls.

The actual schools attendance was (inclusive of day-scholars) 97.

The support received from the public has been more liberal than in the previous year. The Subscriptions and Donations have increased from Rs. 3,711-0-0 in 1857 to Rs. 4,718 7-6. This sum is made up as follows:—

Annual Subscriptions	885	0	0
Monthly Subscriptions	996	7	0
Donations	2,837	0	6

Among the donors were their Highnesses the Maharajah Holkar and the Rajah of Kolhapur, who each contributed Rs. 100 towards the funds. Similar amounts were received from the Trustees of the Byrne Funds through the Chaplain of Ahmednuggur, and from the Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Employés Benevolent Society.

The Committee observe with gratification that the number of monthly subscribers has increased, inasmuch as the heaviest expenditure has to be met monthly. From this source the receipts have been Rs. 996-7-0, as against only Rs. 594-0-0 in 1875. Of this sum, Rs. 205-7-0 have been contributed by the Officers of H. M.'s Preventive Service, to whom the Committee would repeat their acknowledgments.

There has, the Committee regret to report, been a falling off in the amount of Church Collections, which have decreased from Rs. 1,511-10-9 in the previous year to Rs. 749-13-9 in 1876. The Committee feel assured that this circumstance has only to be brought to the notice of the clergy of the diocese, who have always shown a deep interest in the schools, to ensure increased help from their congregations in the future. The Institutions, it may be remarked, is not merely a local charity, several of the children having been received into it on the application of clergymen and others at different mofussil stations. The thanks of the Committee are due to the undermentioned clergymen, who have had special collections for these schools: Rev. S. Stead, Rev. J. H. T. Blunt, Rev. W. H. Bagnell, Rev. H. H. Pace, Rev. A. G. Oane, Rev. C. Kirk, Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre, Rev. R. L. Page, and the Minister of Holy Trinity Church, Bombay. Rs. 150 have been received from the Cathedral Offertory Fund.

The payments made on account of boarders by parents or others have amounted to Rs. 4,708-14-11, which is a considerable increase on the receipts from this source (Rs 2,859-14-6) in 1875. This is mainly owing to the increase in the number of children, and to the special efforts made to recover arrears which have been long outstanding.

The receipts from day-scholars have been Rs. 172-4-0, or Rs. 12 less than in the previous year.

The Committee have again to tender their thanks to Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, Kt., for following up his kind act of the previous year by placing in July last a further sum of Rs. 250 at their disposal for the purchase of clothes for the boys.

The members of the Bombay Police establishment presented the Girls' School with a Singer Co.'s Sewing Machine, and received the acknowledgments of the Committee for their act of thoughtful kindness.

The Ladies' Committee have continued to exercise their valuable supervision over the Girls' School during the past year.

The Committe have much pleasure in stating that the result of the annual Government inspection of the schools was encouraging. The grant (Rs. 1,052) is the largest ever awarded to the Institution. (Boys, Rs. 371; Girls, Rs. 531, *plus* Rs. 150 for needlework).

The absence on sick leave (for several months during the year) of the Master affected the efficiency of the Boys' School; but the pupils did well; and the Committee learn with satisfaction that the boy who passed in the Sixth Standard has since taken a leading position in the Diocesan High School, at Byculla, to which he has recently been transferred, and has already carried off there the First Prize in Scripture.

The examination Religious Knowledge was conducted by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, acting Garrison Chaplain, who reports that on the whole the results were eminently satisfactory. He speaks very highly of the Girls' School in particular.

Two deaths have occurred since the new Year from the Girls' School. In reference to them, the Health Officer, who was consulted on behalf of the Committee, writes: "The cases of fever which have occurred amongst the scholars need not be looked on as extraordinary. Remittent fever arising, in a great measure from the changeable weather that we have lately experienced, has caused a great increase in the mortality of the city." The Committee would repeat their obligations to the authorities of the European General Hospital for the care and attention shown to the sick children.

The proposal to establish a Printing Press in connection with the Institution having been abandoned, the Committee in their Report for 1875 expressed a hope that those who had subscribed to the project would allow their subscriptions to be transferred to the General Fund. As no objection has been made to the arrangement, they take the present opportunity of intimating that the proposed transfer will now be carried into effect.

The total income of the Institution during the year has been Rs. 11,821-6-11, and the expenditure, Rs. 11,738-10-10, leaving a small surplus.

The debt against the Institution has consequently been reduced by that amount, and by a small balance transferred from the Guarantee Fund on account of one of the pupils; as may be seen from the subjoined figures:

Debt on 1st January 1876		246	4	1
Less Transfer from Guarantee Fund on account of Geo. Fowler........		33	5	4
	Rs.	212	15	9
Excess of Income over Expenditure...		82	12	1
Debt on 1st January 1877 ....Rs.		130	3	8

The Committee, in concluding their report, would urge on all who are interested in the education of the children of the humbler classes of Europeans and Indo-Britons, to aid them in extending the benefits of the Institution to its fullest capabilities. The increase in the number of children has caused a heavy drain on the income, and it is now with the greatest difficulty that the regular monthly expenditure is met, whilst the much needed repairs to the School Houses, together with the improvement of the buildings, are urgent matters which the Committee have been too long obliged to defer for want of Funds. The Committee are also desirous of introducing a better system of diet than at present exists in the School. The old diet table was drawn up about 10 years ago, and is consequently susceptible of many improvements. They have now before them a new dietary which they believe will meet all the requirements of the case, but they are unable at present to introduce it in its entirety into the school, in consequence of its involving a larger expenditure than the old one; they trust however that the public by increased contributions will enable them shortly to effect this desirable change.

The Committee indulge the hope that their appeal to the liberality of individuals and congregations in the year now entered upon may not be without effect.

After the report was read, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey moved, and the Rev. A. G. Lewis seconded its adoption.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pinhey, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the present meeting brought back to his recollection the circumstance that it was in Trinity Chapel that he within 3 or 4 hours of his first landing in India, thirty-seven years ago, on a Sunday, was afforded the opportunity of returning thanks for his safe arrival in the country. These schools had during the interval that had elasped done most useful work, and of a kind to disarm every feeling of sectarianism. The report was a very satisfactory one, and the presence of so many at the meeting was a pleasing indication that the Institution had the confidence of the public. As a proof of his good wishes for its welfare, and by way of compensating for the absence of a more eloquent speech, he, in conclusion, begged to hand the Secretary (the Rev. Mr. Gilder) a cheque for Rs. 130-3-8, which would clear off the debt with which the year was begun, as stated in the report (Great applause.)

The Rev. A. G. Lewis remarked, in the course of his address in support of the motion, that, having examined the schools in religious knowledge, he could testify that the children shewed an acquaintance with Scripture, and an amount of intelligence that would have done credit to any similar school in England. He congratulated the Committee on the successful results of their management. The practical way in which the preceding speaker had shown his appreciation of the usefulness of the Institution spoke volumes in its praise. (Applause.)

The Secretary then announced that the undermentioned gentlemen had been duly elected to the four vacancies in the Committee, under Rule 7, viz., the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, and F. Rowland, Esq.

Messrs. John Greenwood and L. G. Hynes were appointed auditors of the accounts for the past year.

The distribution of prizes followed, Mrs. Pinhey giving them away.

Sir Michael Westropp said he was sure all assembled there must feel gratified at the respectable appearance and number of the children present. He must congratulate the Secretary and officers of the school on the report, from which it appeared that they had within three of a hundred children on the rolls. That the numbers might increase he was sure was the desire of all. There was no more useful institution in Bombay, and although it had some struggling days it still existed and it was to be hoped would continue to flourish. Mr. Justice Pinhey had said he could not make a speech, but he must say that in the course of a long life he had never heard a speech with a more eloquent peroration than that of his colleague (cheers). It did him all honour and he congratulated him upon it. He trusted that the increase in the subscribers indicated that the public was taking more interest in the Institution and that they would subscribe more liberally to it than they had hitherto done. They had lately lost a staunch supporter in the person of the brother of the founder of the Institution, Major Candy. They lamented his loss but trusted that some one else might come forward to supply his place. One interesting fact he had the pleasure of communicating to them. Since the report was drawn up, Mr. Gilder had received notice that a legacy of Rs. 3,072 had been left to the Institution under a Will dated 1859 by the late Mr. John Fellows. (Applause). He trusted that the Institution would have many other legacies left them, but at the same time they would be happy to receive as many donations from living people as they were disposed to give. The Institution had sent many good and useful men and women into the battle of life. He was sure that all would join him in wishing that those who were now receiving their education there might become useful and deserving members of society. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, and seconded by Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite, having been carried with acclamation, the benediction was pronounced, and the proceedings closed.

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A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15 hands, an excellent saddle mare, and perfectly quiet, gallops well and a good fencer, Rs. 800.
A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, an excellent mover in saddle and very showy, Rs. 600.
A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 1,800.
A pair of Bay Waler Mares, 15-2 high, serviceable, and good workers in double harness, with set of double harness, Rs. 700.
A Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1½, has been ridden as an Artillery and Infantry Charger, stands fire, and is a splendid Dogcart horse, being fast and showy, Rs. 500.
A Chesnut Colt, 4 years, 14-3, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.
A powerful Chesnut Gulf Arab Gelding, 8 years, 14-2, has been ridden on Parade, makes a good hack, Rs. 400.
A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, – years, about 14-1, a free mover and an easy canter, suited for a Lady, Rs. 400.
A Bay Arab Galloway 14 hands, has been ridden by a Lady or two years, Rs. 300.
A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, an excellent saddle horse, has been ridden by a Lady, and is a first-class Dogcart horse, Rs. 300.
A large and powerful Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, broken to harness, Rs. 600.
Also a number of other horses on Commission Sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th February 1877.

PIPES! PIPES!

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF BEST MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

No.				Rs.	a.
1	STRAIGHT BILLIARD pattern		4 inch...	5	0
2	ditto	ditto	4½ ,, ...	8	0
3	ditto	ditto	5¼ ,, ...	12	8
4	ditto	ditto	6¼ ,, ...	15	0
5	ditto	ditto	6¾ ,, ...	18	8
6	BENT BILLIARD pattern, curved stem and mouth-piece		4¾ ,, ...	10	0
7	ditto	ditto	5 ,, ...	10	0
8	ditto	ditto	5¼ ,, ...	12	0
9	ditto	ditto	6 ,, ...	14	0
10	STRAIGHT THIN STEM		6 ,, ...	10	0
11	CURVED, FLAT STEM AND LONG Bowl		,, ...	10	0
12	STRAIGHT STEM, long mouth-piece		5¼ ,, ...	13	8
13	ditto	ditto larger bowl	5¼ ,, ...	15	0
14	STRAIGHT THIN STEM, upright bowl		5¾ ,, ...	9	0
15	ditto	Stouter	5¼ ,, ...	9	0
16	CARVED BOWL, lady's head with hat, elaborately carved, with straight stem		...	20	0
17	ditto	Turk's head with fez cap, handsomely carved, with bent stem	...	15	0
18	ditto	EAGLE'S CLAW, finely carved, with bent stem	...	18	0
19	ditto	HEAD OF "NERO", splendidly carved, with bent stem	...	30	0
20	ditto	HEAD OF MOGUL, beautifully carved, with bent stem	...	33	0
21	ABYSSINIAN BOWL, long-deep, pointed bowl, with curved stem		4½ ,, ...	10	0
22	ditto	ditto	5¼ ,, ...	13	0

Each of the above in neat silk velvet lined case.

BEST "BRIAR" PIPES.
G. B. D.'s

Straight Stem, with Ivory mouth-piece, at	Rs.	2	0
ditto with AMBER mouth-pieces:—			
Straight Stem, small size, at ......Rs. 2 12 and	,,	3	4
ditto larger and stouter, at	,,	3	12
Bent Stem ditto ditto	,,	4	0

PLAIN BRIARS.

Small, bent Stems, with bone mouth-piece, at...	Rs.	0	12
Small, Straight, with Amber mouth piece	,,	1	4
Stout, unpolished, ditto ditto larger......	,,	1	8
Square stem, plain or twisted	,,	1	12
Thick, solid, carved bowl and straight stems......	,,	3	4
Fancy bowls, carved heads, at Rs. 2-4 and	,,	4	8

CIGAR HOLDERS.
Meerschaum and Amber, plain Rs. 3-0, carved... Rs. 4 0

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ASQUITH AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed the following New Shapes specially manufactured for Indian wear.

Orders from the Mofussil receive careful attention and are despatched at the Lowest possible rates.

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DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12	0
Do. do. do. do. Black	14	0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10	0
Do. do. do. do. Black	13	0

FELT HATS.
THE LATEST SHAPES FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Hastings"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown	8	8
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BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

Boy Helmets	5	0
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FOR TRAVELLERS.

The Balmoral	5	0
The "Glengary"	5	0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5	0
Tweed Turbans	3	8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4	8
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ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15	0
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Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16	0

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Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14	8
Extra Quality, very strong	16	0
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Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, each		
,, Silver do. do.		

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

Gents. / Ladies. } Best quality	18	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18	0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18	0

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Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10	8
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SEND NUMBER OF INCHES ROUND HEAD FOR SIZE OF HAT.

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All gold, for daily wear, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, enamelled and set with precious stones, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 650.

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With Lockets and Pendants, all gold, of new designs, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280, very elegant for evening wear, studded with gems, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600.

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Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ......From	22	0
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Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
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Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
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Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
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Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to 6	6	0
Cash Bags	6	12

	Rs.	a.
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English Feather do	7	8
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Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps ...... 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twil Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
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Mits	1	8
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	Rs.	a.
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Spong Bags	1	8
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Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Gards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	1
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	8
Do. Strops......3-8 to	5	1
Nail Scissors ..... 1-8 to	1	2
Briar Root Pipes	1	12
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Pockets Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for.	0	12
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Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

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This new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it *five* times, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without changing her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat styles and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

Small Size—10½ inches square.

		Rs.	a.
1.—Plain Ebony	Rs.	24	0
2.—Polished Bamboo	,,	25	0
3.—Ebony Silk Back	,,	37	0

Medium Size—11½ inches square.

1.—Plain Ebony	,,	27	12
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3.—Ebony Silk Back	,,	40	0

Large Size—13 inches square.

1.—Plain Ebony	,,	30	0
2.—Polished Bamboo	,,	35	0
3.—Ebony Silk Back	,,	45	0
Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18¼ in. by 14 in	,,	65	0
Ebony Gilt Ornamented Beadings, size 28 in by 16½ in	,,	150	0
Polished Bamboo, on Stand, with drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in	,,	80	0
The "Psyche" Glass, Polished Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in. by 14 in	,,	75	0
,, ,, Gilt Bamboo ,, ,, ,,	,,	90	0
Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in. by 12 in.	,,	120	0

(This glass when folded forms a double-glass.)

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRROR.

S. ROSE & Co.

S. ROSE & CO., SOLE APPOINTED BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
THE BRITANNIA LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
NOW INTRODUCED INTO INDIA FOR THE FIRST TIME.

The following Fittings and Tools accompany each Machine, and are all included in the first cost:—Hemmer, Quilting Gauge, Tucking Gauge, 4 Bobbins, one dozen assorted Needles, Thread Hook, Needle Wrench, Oil Can, Turn-screw, Patent Break, Book of Instructions, and a Needle Setter.

THE XL HAND MACHINE.
The Latest and Best Machines in the Market. With recent registered improvements not possessed by any other Machine Cash Price ......Rs. 55

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The most compact and perfect Machine ever introduced. Can be worked by hand or foot at pleasure. Cash Price...... 75

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Designed to meet the demand for a plain serviceable Machine at a low Price 75
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On Ornamental Bronzed Stand and Polished Table. Cash Price 100

The Britannia Square Stand Pattern and Lion Pattern Machines can be had with the steel work electro silver plated for Rs 10 extra.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY PRICE LIST—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)
The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off duty and dues.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
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ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

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An Order for Three Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
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N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add to our rates. We guarantees each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

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CASH. / CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid.

Cash Qts. Rs. A.	Cash Pts. Rs. A.		Credit Qts. Rs. A.	Credit Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON (After Dinner Wines)	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	,, RAUZAN	27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	,, PALMER	24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	,, LAROSE (Dinner Wines)	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	,, ST. JULIET	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	,, CANTENAC	16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC	11 8	...

CLARET IN WOOD.

Cash. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		Credit. 46 Gals. Hdhs. R. A.
252 0	ST. JULIEN	273 8
216 0	CANTENAC	233 8
180 0	ST. ESTEPHE	193 8
147 8	MEDOC	157 8

Of these we keep no stock, but can import for special order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHAMBERTIN, the *élite* of Burgundies	32 8	34 8
25 8	27 4	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 8	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 12	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 8	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 8	27 4	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White	26 8	28 8
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8

SHERRIES.

We call especial attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
33 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal	34 8

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13 Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
68 12	212 12	416 4	823 8	Amontillado A1	72 0	233 12	457 4	904 8
66 0	198 4	387 8	766 0	Amontillado, Black seal quality	69 0	217 12	425 4	840 8
51 12	152 8	295 12	584 4	Amoroso	54 0	166 12	323 4	638 8
42 4	124 8	245 4	472 8	Oloroso	44 0	135 12	262 4	514 8
43 4	126 4	240 12	481 8	Vino Puro	45 0	137 12	267 4	524 8
39 1	115 8	222 0	436 8	Manzanilla W	41 0	125 12	241 4	474 8
36 8	106 8	206 8	400 8	Yellow Seal W	38 0	115 12	224 4	434 8
34 8	97 8	186 12	364 8	Vino de Pasto W	36 0	105 12	202 4	394 8
32 12	83 0	158 0	308 12	White Seal	34 0	89 12	170 4	332 8

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½. or with Plated Taps Rs. 4 extra.

Of the 3 qualities marked W we keep stocks. But the others we only import for special orders.

CHAMPAGNES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
47 8	51 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 8	53 8
47 8	51 4	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND	49 8	53 8
30 4	...	Ditto ditto per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 12	...
41 12	43 8	FINE DRY SPARKLING	43 8	45 0
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	39 8	43 8
31 4	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 8	...
22 12	...	CARTE ROUGE	23 8	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 8	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality medium dry	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 8	36 8
28 4	...	,, EXCELLENT WINE	29 8	...
42 8	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 8	36 8
28 4	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	29 8	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	..
34 0	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 4	31 0	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 8	32 8
24 8	26 4	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 8	27 8
18 12	21 8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	30 8	...
29 4	31 0	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	30 8	32 8

PORTS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
35 12	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	37 8	...
26 4	28 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 8	24 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	23 8	25 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

PORTS IN WOOD.

Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.		Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.
99 4	186 0	359 4	Port, red seal	107 12	201 4	88
109 4	207 8	404 4	,, black seal	118 12	225 4	438 8
131 12	254 4	497 12	Invalid's quality	143 12	277 4	542 8

These we import for special orders only.

COGNAC.

Our duty paid Prices are:—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	P.C. *	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	25 8
13 4	Do.	in Flasks	13 12
8 0	Do.	Half flasks	8 4
26 8	P.C. **	White Capsule, delicate flavor	27 8
14 4	Do.	do. In Flasks ,, ,,	14 12
30 8	S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	31 8
16 4	Do.	do. In Flasks	16 12
34 4	V.S.O.P. ****	Black Capsule, old pale, the finest imported	35 8
18 0	Do.	do. In Flasks	18 12
43 12		BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old	45 8
21 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica	22 0
24 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica Rum extra quality	25 8
19 1		Do. fine "Pineapple"	20 0
21 12		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	22 8
21 12		FIELD'S GIN	22 8
22 12		WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure	23 8
24 12		WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old Pure extra quality	25 8
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 0

COGNAC IN WOOD.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.
13 12	COGNAC, No. ****	14 4
12 0	,, ,, ***	12 4
10 0	,, ,, **	10 4
9 8	,, ,, *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar for	Ditto	1 Gal.	Rs. 2 0	Each.
Do.	do.	2 ,,	,, 3 0	,,
Do.	do.	4 ,,	,, 4 0	,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 8	50 8
7 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	8 0	...
6 8	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 12	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 8	56 8
46 8	...	NOYEAU best	48 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	..	28 4

March 1877.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the most perfect Mixture for tropical consumption, MANUFACTURED DAILY, thus ensuring that freshness and delicacy of Aroma, (a smoker's special charm), so difficult to secure in India.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs. 12.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRDS EYE."
DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT.
Rs. 1 per ¼ lb. packet.

NEUBERG'S "VIRGINIA" MIXTURE.
Recommended to those who enjoy a full flavored smoke
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 1 per ¼ lb. packet.

AMERICAN TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	Rs. 3	0	per lb.
Honey Dew	,, 2	8	,,
Bright Cavendish	,, 2	0	,,

FOR GENERAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES,
AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.
They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.
They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.
Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,
An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND O.
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 8 years old
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."
The Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dos WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.
DR. SIMES'
FAR-FAMED
PEPSINE MIXTURE,
The only Cure for
INDIGESTION.
Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."
THE GREAT HEALER OF THE STOMACH, IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Indigestion	Pains between the Shoulders
Heartburn	Loss of Appetite
Wind	Rejection of Food
Acidity	Bitterness in the Mouth
Giddiness	Jaundice
Headache	Redness in the Face
Liver Complaint	Palpitation, &c.

It quickly removes all obstructions from the stomach, and promotes the healthy action of the viscera. It causes a due secretion of bile, neutralises acidity, and removes all indigested food from the stomach, and assists Nature in her regular progress. It contains nothing injurious; can be taken by the most delicate person; is a good pick-me-up taken in the morning after excess of eating or drinking. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF INDIGESTION.
—WAGSTAFF, Esq., Droitwich, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have suffered from indigestion and liver complaint for a long while, and have paid £50 to one of the first physicians in Birmingham for advice and medicines, but obtained no relief. One bottle of Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken."
Mr C. BRITTEN, 78 High-street, Birmingham, writes:—"Your Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture not only sells well, but purchasers also speak in the highest terms of it, some even declaring that it has done them very much good when other things tried for years have failed, and amongst those prescriptions from various medical men."
COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!!
NEWTON-MASON'S
HOREHOUND AND LINSEED LINCTUS,
THE GREAT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS,
Is warranted to Cure
Coughs of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Wooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influences on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing Coughs in two minutes as its effects are so magical, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon a comfortable night's sleep, to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.
WONDERFUL CURE OF HOARSENESS AND COUGH.
Mrs. ANDREWS 21, Kenion-Street, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased to tell you that after I took four teaspoonsful of your Linctus my hoarseness went quite away. It also relieved the cough immediately I gave some to my daughter. She had been hoarse for four months. It quite cured her. I also gave some to my little girl, twelve months old, suffering from whooping cough. It has cured her. I shall always recommend it."
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA:
A. W. MASON, 15, ROYD STREET,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL OF MESSRS. M. F. CASH AND CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
MESSRS. ROGERS & COMPANY,
FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.
Dr. SIMES' PATENT LIVER PILLS, warranted not to contain Blue Pill or Calomel, are the best and safest Pills ever yet discovered to cure quickly pains between the shoulders and in the side, by acting directly on the liver, without purging the bowels. Sold in boxes, Re. 1 cash.
AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co. Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
POLICIES of Insurance against Fire upon Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the Undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.
TERMS.—MODERATE

THE "STAR AND GARTER" HOTEL,
57, HORNBY ROW, ESPLANADE.
MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well known Caterer, for a period of over 12 years in the service of the P. and O. S. N. Company, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous Patrons, Friends and the Public generally that the above Hotel, where Visitors and others can secure at moderate rates all the advantages and comforts of an English Home, is now OPEN. The business is conducted under his exclusive management, and everything connected with the Hotel is attended to under his immediate supervision, with the greatest possible satisfaction in every respect being given to one and all.
The Hotel is within two minutes of the Offices of the P. and O. Company, all the Banks, 1 minute of the terminal station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, 3 minutes of the Church Gate Street Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in the immediate vicinity of all the Public, Mercantile and other Offices in the Fort. The Tram Cars passing and repassing the Hotel doors every 5 minutes during the day and until a late hour at night; whilst for salubriousness and position, it cannot be surpassed in Bombay, being well ventilated, free from all kinds of unpleasant smells, open to the sea-breeze and affording splendid views of the Harbour, Back Bay, and other parts of the Island. There is a bath-room for each bed-room.
Wedding Breakfasts and Ball Suppers supplied on the shortest notice. Fish, Fruit, Oysters, &c., forwarded to constituents in the Mofussil with care and despatch. All orders to be accompanied by remittances or references for payment in Bombay.
Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of unexceptional quality. Excellent table. Baggage taken care of.
Terms on application. Private arrangements made with Families and Permanent Residents.
BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH
This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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